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PLUTARCH

MORALIA

INDEX

COMPILED BY

EDWARD N. O'NEIL



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PREFACE

The sprawling collection of Plutarch's miscellaneous writings known as the *Moralia* is among our richest sources of otherwise unattested lore, anecdotes, quotations, information, and ideas from the world of Greco-Roman antiquity. But access to its riches has long been hindered by lack of such familiar aids as a comprehensive index, lexicon, or concordance: the only such aid ever published was the exhaustive but now largely inaccessible index of Greek words that appeared in the final volume of the edition and commentary by the Swiss scholar, Daniel Wytttenbach (Oxford 1795–1830, repr. Leipzig 1796–1834). It is true that each of the fifteen volumes of the Loeb edition contains its own index of names, and in some cases selected subjects as well, but none of these indexes gives information about the context of each item, and readers looking for information in all of the *Moralia* have had of course to consult all fifteen indexes.

To repair this deficiency, a comprehensive index to the Loeb *Moralia* was planned to follow the publication of its final volume, as announced in Vol. XIV (1967), p. 457. This task was assigned in the late 1960's to Professor Edward N. O'Neil of the University of Southern California, who had published, with W. C. Helmbold, *Plutarch's Quotations* (1959) and who would subsequently compile the indexes

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to Vols. XI (1965) and XIII (1976) of the Loeb edition. O'Neil completed the index by 1975, but at that time the Loeb Classical Library was engaged in a reassessment of its financial priorities, so that publication of the index was indefinitely postponed, and the typescript was not submitted.

After O'Neil's death in August 2001, Ronald Hock, Professor of Religion at USC, who had been asked by Mrs. O'Neil to make an inventory and help with the disposition of her husband's library and papers, found the typescript of the index. Through the good offices of Paul G. Naiditch, Classics Bibliographer in the Young Research Library, UCLA, he made contact with the Loeb Classical Library and was invited to submit the typescript. Philippa Goold then undertook the task of checking for accuracy, verifying references, and bringing the citation of classical quotations into conformity with the editions adopted by the *TLG Canon*.

We are pleased that this long overdue aid to scholarship, and long delayed finale to the Loeb *Moralia*, has at last made its way into print, though we regret that neither Professor O'Neil nor his wife, who died in July 2003, will see its publication.

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 VI.49(446A), which Nauck assigns to Euripides (frag.840.2)
 and Lloyd-Jones (L.C.L. frag.262) lists as doubtful or spuri-
 ous. Also VI.351(496E) and note *a* and VIII.483(691D) and
 note *a*, a frag. which Nauck includes among *Tragica Adespota*
 (Frag.7) but which Lesky and Pearson assign to Aeschylus.

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 447(164B). Sent to Solon by Croesus II.369(150A); cf.
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 Herodotus' use of Delphic oracles likened to A.'s use of crows
 and apes XI.113(871D) and note *d*.

References and quotations (Perry, *Aesopica* I): *Testimonia*
 16: V.295(400F-401A). 22: cf. X.295(825B), but this is sub-
 stantially the same story listed as Test.24: VII.233(556F-
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 I.209(38B); II.367(146F); VI.419(506C); XV.193-195
 (frag.89). *Fabulae* 7: VI.313(490C). 12: II.399(155B-C);
 VI.383(500C). 35: XII.241(947F). 46: II.307(139D). 53:
 III.27(174F); VI.447(511C). 92: I.13(3A-B); III.353(225F);

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note that Halm numbers the first passage 217, the second 390; Perry is vague but may rightly include both passages under the same number. 100: VIII.201(645B). 135:

XIII.2.725(1067E). 142: I.421(79B). 181: II.291–293(137D). 315a: II.369(150A–B). 426: VIII.19(614E). 427: X.115(790C–D). 433: IV.241(303C). 434: X.201(806E). 440: II.331(144A). 449: II.409(157B). 450: III.271(212E); III.375(229C). 453: II.403(156A). 460: X.435(848A). 462: II.161(112A); VII.591(609F). 467: II.7(86E–F). 468: II.409(157A–B). 495: II.367(149E).

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- Amphictyonic (Council, Assembly), Amphictyons, the league organized around the temple of Demeter near Thermopylae and that of Apollo at Delphi: Cato said that writing a book in Greek excusable only if ordered by the Amphictyonic Council III.185(197F). Punished the Megarians who attacked a sacred mission of Peloponnesians IV.247–249(304F). Decreed that war between Argives and Spartans should be decided by a combat between three hundred on each side IV.261–263(306A–B). Votive inscription set up at Delphi to “The Amphictyons from the Phocians” V.297(401D). Provided beautiful buildings and embellishments at Delphi V.341(409A). Inscribed the sayings “Know thyself,” “Avoid extremes” and “Give a pledge and mischief is at hand” on the temple of Pythian Apollo at Delphi VI.445–447(511B). Granted honours of precedence VIII.39(618A). One of its epimeletes, Lysimachus, a speaker in *Table-Talk* II.4–5: VIII.159(638B); 163(639A). Conducted Pythian games IX.43(704C); cf. 149(724B). Its presidency an office of prestige X.89(785D). Membership in its council an honour X.135(794B). Turned to Philip II for protection in their war against the Amphissians X.391(840B–C).
- Amphidamas, legendary king and hero of Chalcis in Euboea: his funeral the occasion for the fabled contest between Homer and Hesiod II.391(153E–F); VIII.387(675A); XV.185–187(frag.84).
- Amphilochus, son of Amphiarus: his oracle at Mallos still flourishing in Plutarch’s day V.481(434D). His oracle gave a disquieting response to a man of Soli VII.271(563C–D).
- Amphion, a hill near the Theban Cadmeia: VII.385(577B), but see note *c*.
- Amphion, son of Zeus and Antiope; Theban hero: built the walls of Thebes by playing on a lyre X.45(779A). First to sing to the music of the cithara XIV.357(1131F–1132A).
- Amphipolis, city in Thrace: where the Spartan Brasidas fell in

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- Amphissa, town in Locris: its women protected a group of Thyads III.511–513(249E–F). Home of Archytas IV.195(294F). Home of Eucnamus IX.381(761D). Their war against the Amphictyons brought Philip II into Greek affairs X.391(840B).
- Amphithea, wife of the Etruscan king Aeolus: bore to her husband six sons and six daughters IV.297(312C–D).
- Amphitheus, a Theban leader of the anti-Spartan party in 379 B.C. (cf. VII.366): in prison during revolt VII.389(577D); 441(586F); 487(594D). Freed by friends VII.505–507(598A–B).
- Amphitrite, wife of Poseidon: received human sacrifice II.441(163B); XII.473(984E). Received libations II.449(164D). Etymology (incorrect) of her name V.177(381F). Feeds monsters of the deep XV.361(frag.193).
- Amphitryon, husband of Alcmena: father of Heracles VII.397(579A). See also X.17(774C), critical note 2, where his name is suggested instead of Amphictyon.
- Amulius, brother of Numitor; tyrant of Alba: exposed Romulus and Remus IV.309–311(314F–315A).
- Amyclaeon hound, famous breed of hunting dog IX.295(748B).
- Aymone, a stronghold in Elis: occupied by Elean exiles III.523(252A).
- Amytas, a Macedonian hostile to Alexander: potential leader of a revolt when Alexander assumed power IV.387–388(327C).
- Anabus, a ruler of North Africa, otherwise unknown: used by Aretaphila of Cyrene in her plot against the tyrant Leander III.549(275A–B).
- Anacharsis, a Scythian of high rank and intelligence; visited Athens in time of Solon, c.594 B.C.; considered by Plutarch and others as one of the Seven Wise Men (cf. II.347): said that the Greeks used their money only to count I.419(78F). Speaker in *The Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.359–361(148C–D); 371(150D–E); 381(152A); 395(154E); 397–

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- 399(155A–C); 403(155F–156A); 415(158A); 443–445(163D–E). The use of his hands in sleep VI.411–413(504F–505A).
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 Anaxagoras, first Ionian philosopher to reside at Athens; teacher and friend of Pericles; c.500–428 B.C.: imprisoned I.451(84F); VII.571(607F). Received news of his son's death calmly II.193(118D); VI.155(463D); 223(474D). Advanced as his own an old theory about the moon's illumination (frag.B18?) V.233(391A). Blamed by Plato for too much attention to physical causes V.487(435F). Teacher of Pericles X.33(777A). Asked that children be given a holiday on the day of his death X.273(820D). Left his land to be grazed by sheep X.337–339(831F). References and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag. A33: II.195(118D); VI.155(463D); 223(474D). A38: VII.571(607F); cf. I.451(84F). A55: cf. XIII.1.213(1022E). A72: II.483(169F). A74: IX.139–141(722A–C). A76: cf. XII.101(929B). A77: cf. XII.121(932B). A100: cf. XIII.1.213(1022E); 1.227(1024A). A102: VI.249(478D–E). A116,117: XI.149(911D). Frag.B1: cf. VIII.193(644C–D); 409(679A). B12: V.119(370E); XIII.1.253(1026B). B16: cf. VIII.481(691B). B18: XII.101(926B); cf. V.233(391A). B21b: II.83(98F).
 Anaxander, king of Sparta 7th cent. B.C.: explained why Spartans did not amass money III.299(217B).
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Anaxandridas 1) king of Sparta, c.560–520 B.C.: consoled a man condemned to exile III.297(216F). His reply to a long-winded orator III.297(216F); cf. 347(224F). On the Helots and agriculture III.297(216F–217A). On high repute III.297(217A). On boldness in battle III.297(217A). On Spartan court procedures III.297–299(217A–B). Father of Eurycratidas III.323(221A), but see note *d*. 2) Father of Cleomenes III.335(223A). 3) Father of Leonidas III.347(224F).

Anaxandrides, historian from Delphi, 3rd cent. B.C.: cited (*FGrH* IIIB, 404) F3: IV.183(292F–293A).

Anaxarchus, philosopher of Abdera; one of Alexander's favorites; 4th cent. B.C.: received large sum of money from Alexander III.57(179F); cf. 67(181E); IV.411(331E). Considered by Alexander to be his most valuable friend IV.411(331E). Lam-pooned by Timon VI.51(446B); IX.49(705C); cf. VII.49(529A). Hated by Nicocreon VI.69(449E). His discourse on an infinite number of worlds caused Alexander to weep VI.177(466D). Threatened to retaliate on being pelted with apples by Alexander IX.223(737A). Consoled Alexander for death of Cleitus X.61(781A–B). References and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A3: X.61(781A–B). A4: IV.411(331E). A7: I.321(60B); IX.223(737A). A11: VI.177(466D).

Anaxarchus, unknown: received letter from Epicurus XIV.247(1117A). See Usener, *Epicurea*, p.400 for brief discussion of identity.

Anaxibius, Spartan general: suggested as an emendation at III.313(219C), critical note 1. See also III.299(217B), where a similar emendation was suggested by Nachstädt.

Anaxicrates, Athenian archon 307–306 B.C.: X.409(843C); 447(850D); 455(851F–852A).

Anaxilas, a man from Oreus: arrested by the orator Demosthenes X.433–435(848A). See critical note 4 for a variant form of his name, Anaxinus.

Anaxilas, son of Archidamus, 7th cent. B.C.: explained why Ephors did not rise in presence of the kings III.299(217B).

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- Anaximander, Ionian philosopher, 6th cent. B.C.: references and quotations (Diels-Kranz) Frag.A10: XV.327-329(frag.179,2). A30: IX.185(730E-F).
- Anaximenes, Ionian philosopher, 6th cent. B.C.; perhaps pupil of Anaximander: references and quotations (Diels-Kranz) Frag.A6: XV.329-331(frag.179,3); Frag.B1: XII.241(947E).
- Anaximenes of Lampsacus, c.380-320 B.C.; historian and rhetorician; pupil of Zoilus and teacher of Alexander: story of the experience of a pupil who recited to Antigonos III.73(182D). His estimate of the size of Alexander's army IV.389(327E). His rhetorical efforts and grand periods X.185(803B). His retort to Archias, a former pupil X.427(846F). References and quotations (*FGrH* IIA, 72) T15: X.185(803B). T21: cf. X.427(846F). T22: III.73(182D). F29: IV.389(327E).
- Anaxinus, see Anaxilas
- Anchises, father of Aeneas: sweated profusely II.97(100D). Loved by Aphrodite IV.351(321C); cf. XI.221(*Nat.Phen.*36).
- Anchurus, son of Midas: sacrificed himself by riding his horse into an abyss IV.265(306F).
- Ancus Marcius, fourth king of Rome: first to build a temple of Fortuna at Rome IV.337(318E-F); cf. 357(322D).
- Andania, town in Messenia: home of the general Aristomenes XV.85(frag.12).
- Andocides, Attic orator, c.445-after 391 B.C.: his house near the Symbolon VII.405(580D). His *Life* X.355-361(834B-835B). Son of Leogoras X.355(834B). Descended from nobles and even, according to Hellanicus, from Hermes X.355(834B-C); cf. 359-361(835A-B). Chosen to go with Glaucon to the aid of the Corcyraeans in their war with Corinth X.355(834C). Accused of participation in mutilation of the Hermae and of profaning the Eleusinian mysteries X.355-357(834C-D). Acquitted of the charges, he informed against the guilty X.357(834D-E). Became a merchant and formed a friendship with, among others, the Cypriote kings X.357(834E). His abduction of his niece and his resultant trouble with Athenians and the king of Cyprus X.357-359(843E-F). Imprisoned by the Four Hundred but escaped X.359(834F).

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- Banished by the Thirty but returned with Thrasybulus X.359(834F–835A). Went on an embassy to Sparta but accused of wrongdoing and banished X.359(835A). His speeches X.359(835A). Contemporary of Socrates and born in seventy-eighth Olympiad X.359(835A). The Hermes of Andocides named after him X.359–361(835A–B).
- Andocides, grandfather of Andocides the orator X.355(834B).
- Andreas, Corinthian musician: XIV.395(1137F).
- Andreia, men's hall among Cretans: IX.93(714B). See also III.307(218D), where word is used of Spartan mess hall; cf. *Life of Lycurgus*, ch.12.
- Andreia, translation of *fortis*, epithet of Fortuna: added to Fortuna by Ancus Marcius IV.337(318F–319A); cf. 357(322D).
- Andrians, inhabitants of Andros: how they named the Beach of Araenus in Thrace IV.211–213(298A–B).
- Androcleidas, a lame Spartan: his reply to those who thought him unfit for battle III.299(217C); cf. III.259(210F); 409(234E).
- Androcleidas, a Theban: a rumor monger VII.495(596B).
- Androclus, son of Codrus: his struggles over Lydia IV.517(349E).
- Androcopus, Androcotus, see Androcottus
- Androcottus, king of India, late 4th–early 3rd cent. B.C.: honoured Alexander VII.135(542D); see critical note 11 for variants of his name.
- Androcydes, medical writer: said that wine and meat made the body strong but the soul weak VI.209(472B); XII.555(995E).
- Androcydes, painter of Cyzicus: his love of food reflected in his pictures VIII.325(665D); 343(668C).
- Andromache, wife of Hector: her last meeting with Hector II.191(118A).
- Andron, an Athenian: introduced bill condemning Antiphon and others in 411–410 B.C. X.353(833E).
- Andronicus, tragic actor, early 4th cent. B.C.: once encouraged a despondent Demosthenes X.417–419(845A–B).

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- Androton, Athenian historian, 4th cent. B.C.: wrote in exile at Megara (*FGrH* IIIB, 324: T14) VII.557(605D).
- Angelus, Thessalian ruler: variant reading for Agelaus at XI.39(859D). See note *f* and critical note 4.
- Anio, river in Italy: named after the Etruscan king Annus IV.315(315E–F).
- Annius, Etruscan king: committed suicide by leaping into the river Pareusium, which was then named Anio IV.315(315E–F).
- Anomalia* or *Anomologia*, work of Chrysippus: cited VI.73(450C); see also note *a* and critical note 2.
- Anonymous. Included here are 1) verses of unknown poets; 2) verses of unknown poets in *Anthologia Palatina*; 3) fragments once attributed to Callimachus but rejected by Pfeiffer; 4) *Carmina Popularia*; 5) *Comica Adespota*; 6) *Lyrice Adespota*; 7) *Tragica Adespota*. For others see Delphi, Inscriptions, *Orphica*, Proverbial sayings.
1. Anonymous: I.211(38E). I.291(54B). I.307(57B). II.29(90D). V.155(377D). VI.383(500D) and note *c*. VI.413(505B). VI.475(515D). VI.503(520F). VII.223(555C). VIII.267(657C); XV.179(frag.81). VIII.297(660D). VIII.397(676E). IX.293(747F). X.37(777C). X.37(777D). XI.61(862F). XI.195(917B); cf. XII.249(949B). XII.357(965C). XII.505(988A). XII.545(993F). XIV.75(1095E). XIV.115(1101F).
2. *Anthologia Palatina*: VI.50: XI.123(873B). VI.197: XI.125(873C). VI.215: XI.109(870F). VII.35: XIII.1.343(1030A). VII.119: XIV.67(1094A). VII.229: III.411(235A); 461(241A). VII.250: XI.109(870E–F). VII.325: IV.383(326E); 407(330F); VII.157(546A). VII.326: VII.157(546A). VII.347: XI.109(870F). VII.433: III.459(240F–241A). VII.707: VII.523(599E). IX.700: V.489(436B). XI.86: X.191(804E). XI.183: VII.215(554A). XVI.120: IV.407(331A); 431(335B).
3. Fragments not accepted by Pfeiffer as Callimachean (Schneider's numeration): Frag.93 (1046 in Lloyd-Jones and Parsons, *Suppl. Hell.*); XIV.335(1129E). 371(1140 SH); VI.223(474D). 372(1141 SH); VI.237(477A). 374(1142 SH):

VI.481(516D). 375(1143 SH); VI.489(518A). 377(1144 SH); VIII.255(654F). 378(1145 SH); IX.23(700E); 93(714A). 379(1147 SH); IX.355(757D). 380(Powell, p.11, no.10); IX.383(761E). 381(1148 SH); IX.401(764F). 382(1150 SH); X.205(807C). 383; X.247(815D). 384(1152 SH); XII.249(949B). 385(1153 SH); XIV.61(1093B). 386; XIV.115(1101F). 387(1154 SH); XIV.287(1123B).

4. *Carmina Popularia* (Bergk): Frag. 4(Page, PMG 872); VIII.251(654D). 6(PMG 871); IV.219(299B); cf. V.85(364F). 9(PMG 877); XV.153(frag.60). 18(PMG 870); III.435(238A-B); VII.149(544E); cf. II.153(110B). 23(PMG 868); IV.217(298F-299A). 35; I.291(54B). 39(PMG 874); XI.183-185(915E-F). 43(PMG 869); II.411(157E). 44(PMG 873); IX.377(761A-B). p. 680; II.485-487(170B). p. 681; VIII.497(693F).

5. *Comica Adespota* (Kock III): frag. 8(708 Kassell-Austin); I.143(27C). 11(740 K-A); X.203(807A). 55; XIV.115(1101F). 56(555 K-A); X.113(789F). 59(702 K-A); X.231(812D). 65(747 K-A); XIV.425(1142A). 88; cf. X.121(791E). 113(730 K-A); VIII.25(615D). 116(715 K-A); II.155(110E). 117(707 K-A); I.95(18E). 118(728 K-A); VII.525(600B). 125(712 K-A); I.335(62E). 135(716 K-A); II.235(126A). 146; VII.37(528A). 150(717 K-A); II.463(166B). 151-152(724 K-A); VI.461(513F). 153(734 K-A); VIII.395(676C-D). 159; II.51(94A). 163; I.59(12C). 164; I.285(53A). 166; II.51(93E). 167; II.181(115F). 176; II.51(94A). 177; II.63(96B). 185(714 K-A); II.99(100F). 197(731 K-A); VIII.65(622D). 203; VII.29(526F). 204; VII.73(533E). 214; I.63(13C). 215(706 K-A); I.65(13F). 216; III.41(177B); IX.435(770C). 217(718 K-A); VI.49(446A). 218(721 K-A); VI.341(495A). 219; VII.21(525E). 220; IX.327(752C). 221(731 K-A); IX.431(769D). 222-224(735 K-A); IX.427(769B). 225(738 K-A); X.109(789B). 226(739 K-A); X.109(789C). 227 (Aristoph. fr.927 K-A); cf. III.47(178B). 304(69 K-A); I.95(18C-D). 343(719 K-A); VI.141(461B). 347(726K-A); VI.493(519A); cf. VI.449(511E). 347a; IX.101(715F-716A). 358; I.43(9B). 359(725 K-A);

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 1228: IX.61(707E). 1229: X.287(823C); cf. II.17(88E).
 1235: III.83(184B). 1236: VI.505(521A). 1237: VII.71(533A).
 1238: VII.537(602C). 1239: IX.325(752A). 1240(743 K-A):
 XIII.2.795(1076E). 1241(746 K-A); XIV.97(1098E). 1325(741
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6. *Lyrice Adespota* (Bergk III): frag 1: I.241(44F);
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 4: VI.253(479A). 21: XIV.115(1101F). 22: VI.119(457C).
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 132(PMG 999): II.481(169B); VI.231(475F). 133(PMG 998):
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7. *Tragica Adespota* (Nauck²=Snell): frag.4: I.95(18E).

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7: VI.351(496E); VIII.483(691D). 9: I.181(34D); 385(72E).
 10: X.107(789A). 75: X.287(823C); cf. II.17(88D).
 138: cf. XII.415(975D). 349: I.85(16D). 350: I.105(20D).
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 379: VI.49(446A); X.69(782D). 380: VI.49(446B).
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 400: IX.293(747F). 401: IX.317(750F). 402: IX.323(751D).
 403: IX.325(752A). 404: IX.327(752C). 405: IX.359(758B).
 406: IX.365(759A). 407: IX.371(759F). 408: IX.375(760D).
 409: IX.425(768E). 410: X.121(791D); XIV.97(1099A). 411:
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 419: XIV.133(1104D). 420: XIV.203(1109E). 421:
 XIV.297(1124F); cf. II.435(161E). 461.4: cf. VII.25(526C).
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 II.217(122C).

Antaeopolis, city in Egypt: where a woman was seen sleeping
 beside a crocodile XII.419(972B).

Antaeus, earthborn giant: victim of Heracles IV.469(342A).

Antagoras, epic poet, 3rd cent. B.C.: his reply to Antiochus, who

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- derided him for cooking an eel III.75(182F); VIII.343(668C–D).
- Antagoras, shepherd of Cos: his challenge to Heracles for a wrestling match resulted in an all-out battle IV.247(304C–E).
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- Anthedon, town in Boeotia: is this the town referred to by the Pythian priestess? IV.199(295D–F). Home of the poetess Myrtis IV.227(300F). Home of the musician Anthes XIV.357(1132A).
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- Anticleia, mother of Odysseus: violated by Sisyphus, she gave birth to Odysseus near Boeotian Alalcomenium IV.231(301D).
- Anticleides, Greek historian, 4th cent. B.C.: cited (*FGrH* II, 799) Frag.13: V.91(365F). 14: XIV.383–385(1135F–1136B).
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- Antigenes, one of Alexander’s soldiers: aided by Alexander in his love of a young woman III.63(181A); IV.455–456(339B–D).
- Antigenidas, famous flute player from Thebes, latter part of 4th cent. B.C.: the best flute player III.147(193F). His playing greatly inspired Alexander IV.431(335A). His school in rivalry with that of Dorion XIV.397(1138A), but see note *d*.
- Antigona, mistress of Philotas: revealed Philotas’ plot to Alexander IV.457(339E–F).
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- Antigonus I, “One-Eyed”, one of Alexander’s generals; ruler in Asia Minor 323–301 B.C.: called “Cyclops” by Theocritus of Chios I.53(11B); cf. VIII.131(633C). A persistent collector of money III.69(182A). Once made his officers change places with some of the soldiers III.69(182A). Became more gentle in old age III.69(182A–B). Once reprimanded his son Philip III.69–71(182B); cf. VI.421(506C). Prevented his son from quartering in house of widow with three beautiful daughters

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- Antimachus, a Trojan: his sons slain by Agamemnon I.159(30C).
- Antimachus, of Colophon; epic and elegiac poet, 5th–4th cent. B.C.: his elegy *Lyde* written upon the death of his wife II.131(106B–C). A parody of his longwindedness VI.457(513B). References and quotations (Kinkel) Frag.35: IV.73(275A). 36: VIII.437(683E); IX.209(735D).
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- Antiochus I Soter, son of Seleucus; king of Syria 281–261 B.C.: a king helped by Fortune IV.463(341A).
- Antiochus III The Great, king of Syria 223–187 B.C.: instructed cities to ignore his orders if they were contrary to the laws III.81(183F). Fled from Ephesus and the temptation of a beautiful priestess III.81(183F). Asked Scipio about terms of peace, but his request denied III.167(196E). Invaded Greece with a great force III.171(197C). Defeated by Romans led by Gnaeus Domitius III.171–173(197D). Forced to withdraw from Asia after one battle with Romans IV.365(323F). Kept busy while Rome disposed of Philip IV.367(324C). Hannibal in exile at his court VII.561–563(606C). Defeated by Ptolemy Philopater XII.397(972C).
- Antiochus IV Epiphanes, king of Syria 176–163 B.C.: forced

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- Antiochus Hierax (“Hawk”), younger son of Antiochus II: fought against his brother Seleucus but grieved when he thought that he had been slain III.81–83(184A); VI.307(489A–B). Liked to be called “Hawk” XII.413(975B).
- Antiochus Philopappus, C. Julius: a friend of Plutarch, who addressed to him the essay *How to Tell a Flatterer from a Friend* I.263; 265(48E); 351(66C).
- Antiochus, Spartan Ephor: mocked Philip for giving the Messenians their land III.137(192B); 303(217F).
- Antiope, mother of Amphion and Zethus: XIV.357(1131F).
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- Antiphanes, comic poet, 4th cent. B.C.: quoted (Kock) Frag.296(288 Kassel–Austin): X.419(845B).
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- Antiphon, Athenian orator, c.480–411 B.C.: orators such as A. not given public burial IV.523(350C). His *Life* X.345–355(832B–834B), and see esp. note *d* on p.347. Son of Sophilus, who was also his teacher X.345(832B). Disagreed with Socrates on the subject of words X.345(832C). The first to write speeches for others X.345–347(832C–E). First to publish rules of oratory and for his wisdom received nickname of “Nestor” X.347(832E). May have been Thucydides’ teacher X.347(832E). An accurate and persuasive orator X.347(832E). Born during the Persian wars and a younger contemporary of Gorgias X.347(832F). Seems to have helped the Four Hundred gain power X.347–349(832F). Condemned and executed as a traitor after overthrow of the Four Hundred X.349(833A); cf. 351–355(833D–834B). Some say erroneously that he was executed by the Thirty X.349(833A–B). Some say that he was put to death by the Syracusan tyrant Dionysius X.349–351(833B–C). Sixty orations current but twenty-five declared spurious by Caecilius X.351(833C). Ridiculed by the comic poet Plato X.351(833C). Said to have written tragedies X.351(833C). Practised mental healing in Corinth X.351(833C–D), but see p.347 note *d*. His most admired orations X.351(833D). Wording of decree of his indictment X.351–353(833D–F). Wording of judgement against him X.353–355(834A–B).
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Apis, the holy bull-calf of Memphis: not allowed to drink from the Nile V.15–17(353A). Slain by the Persian king Ochus V.29(355C); 77(363C); cf. 107(368F). Kept in Memphis, where he is considered the image of Osiris' soul V.51(359B); cf. 71(362D); 105(368C). Dionysus first brought two bulls to Egypt, according to Phylarchus, who says that one was named Osiris, the other Apis V.71(362B–C). Considered by some to be offspring of Mneuis, a bull sacred to Osiris V.83(364C). Description of Apis' burial ceremony V.85(364E–F), and see emendation at 171(380D), critical note 4. Slain by the Persian king Cambyses V.107(368F); cf. V.29(355C); 77(363C). The years of his life equal to number of letters in Egyptian alphabet plus the square of 5 V.137(374B). His honour is universal V.171(380E). Sacred to Osiris V.171(380E). According to Egyptians he is brought to birth by a touch of the moon IX.117–119(718B).

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For extended discussions of Apollo see the essays *The E at Delphi* V.199–253(384D–394C); *The Oracles at Delphi No Longer Given in Verse* V.259–345(394D–409D); *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.351–501(409E–438E); *On the Delays of the Divine Vengeance* VII.181–299(548A–568A); *Table-Talk* VIII.4: IX.143–153(723A–724F).

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- Apollocrates, son of Dionysius (the elder[?]): received his father's due VII.249(559E).
- Apollodorus, Athenian grammarian and historian: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIB, 244) F123: VIII.391(676A). F213: cf. VIII.503(695A). See also IV.231(301C) on the proverb "This is valid".
- Apollodorus, Athenian painter, 5th cent. B.C.: first to discover art of mixing colours IV.495(346A).
- Apollodorus, mathematician: says that Pythagoras sacrificed an ox when he discovered his theorem XIV.67(1094B).
- Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandreia c.279–276 B.C.: his dreams related VII.221(555B). Butchered human victims in order to seize power VII.229(556B). His friends and intimates polluted and accursed X.45(778E).
- Apollonia, town in Crete: home of Diogenes XV.339(frag.179,12).
- Apollonia, town in Greece but identity uncertain: sent to Delphi first-fruits fashioned of gold V.301(401F).
- Apollonia, town in Illyria: founded by Periander VII.207(552E). Brutus fell ill here VIII.499(694C).
- Apollonides, a mathematician: speaker in the essay *The Face in the Moon* XII.5 (where his and the next entry's identities are discussed); 39(920F); 43(921B); 71(925A); 133(933F); 143(935D); 145(935E); 149(936D).
- Apollonides, a tactician: speaker in *Table-Talk* III.4: VIII.231(650F).
- Apollonis, mother of Eumenes II and Attalus II: gave thanks to the gods that her sons loved one another VI.259(480C).
- Apollonius, a common Greek name V.413(421E).
- Apollonius, of Perga(?), geometer and astronomer, c.262–190 B.C.: his discovery XIV.65(1093E).
- Apollonius, Peripatetic philosopher, 1st cent. B.C.: made Sotion, his younger brother, more famous than himself VI.299(487D).
- Apollonius, person addressed in *A Letter of Condolence* II.109(101F); 201(119E); 211(121E). See also II.105–107.
- Apollonius, son of above: II.201(119E); named 211(121E).

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- Apollonius Mys, Greek writer, fl. c.60 B.C.: recommended a salty diet for undernourished animals XI.159(912D).
- Apollonopolis, city of Upper Egypt: every inhabitant eats crocodile meat V.123(371D).
- Apollophanes, grammarian and friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* V.10: VIII.441–443(684E).
- Apologia ad Phaeacem* ("Defence against Phaeax"), work of Andocides X.359(835A).
- Apologia Socratis*, work of Lysias X.367(836B).
- Apologia Socratis*, work of Plato, q.v. The title is not mentioned by Plutarch.
- Aponoea ("Desperation"), decree of Phocians: passed during their war with the Thessalians III.483–485(244B–E).
- Apopis, brother of the Sun according to the Egyptians V.89(365D).
- Appius Claudius Caecus, cos.307 B.C.: persuaded Romans to continue war with Pyrrhus X.137(794D–F).
- Appius Claudius Pulcher, cos.143 B.C.: chided his rival Scipio Africanus the younger III.189(200C); X.219(810B).
- April, Roman month: month in which Larentia Acca, the nurse of Romulus, was honoured IV.59–61(272F). Sacred to Venus IV.131(284F–285A).
- Arabia, Arabian, Arab(s): Arab immigrants II.277(134D). Conquered by Pompey IV.365(324A). Conquered by Semiramis IV.439(336C). Attacked by the Egyptian king Technactis V.23(354B). Nearly all of them loathe water mice VII.97(537B); cf. V.113(369F) and VIII.355(670D). Its plants cannot stand even dew XII.173(939E). Its aromatic reeds used to make unguents XII.517(990B). Its spices used in cooking XII.553(995C).
- Arachosia, Arachosians, satrapy of Persia: taught by Alexander to till the soil IV.393(328C). Its parching strands traversed by Alexander IV.463(340E).
- Araenus, a beach near Acanthus in Thrace: how it received its name IV.211–213(298A–B), also spelled Araus and Aranus in the manuscripts: see critical note 2.
- Aranus, see Araenus

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Araspes, a Mede, friend of Cyrus the Great: felt compassion for Pantheia I.451(84F). Tried to persuade Cyrus to visit Pantheia VI.509(521F–522A).

Aratus, of Sicyon, general of the Achaean League in 245 and 243 B.C. Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.71(*Lamp.Cat.* 24), but, remarkably, mentions him only once in the extant portions of the *Moralia*: he began his career by destroying the tyrant Nicocles X.193(804E).

Aratus, poet of Cilicia, c.315–249 B.C.: quotations and references: *Phaenomena* 6: IX.141(722D). 131–132: XII.571(998A). 151: V.93(366A). 335: VIII.437(683F). 820: XV.89–91(frag.13). 828f: XV.91(frag.14). 829–830: XV.93(frag.15). 946–947: XI.157(912D); cf. XII.461(982E). 956–957: XII.371(967F). 1033–1036: XV.93(frag.16). 1044–1048: XV.95(frag.17). 1051–1053: XV.95(frag.18). 1057–1058: XV.97(frag.19). 1094–1096: XV.97(frag.20). For discussion of Plutarch's lost work *Explanations of Aratus' Weatherlore* and the extant fragments see XV.88–97(frag.13–20); cf. XV.19(*Lamp Cat.* 119).

Arauas, see Auas

Araus, see Araenus

Arbela, town in Assyria: where Alexander defeated Darius III in 331 B.C. III.59(180C); IV.385(326F); 453(339A).

Arcadia, Arcadians, a region of the Peloponnese: site of meeting (370 B.C.) between representatives of Athens and the Theban Alliance III.145(193C–D); cf. X.223(810F). Organized and united in a league by Epameinondas III.149(194B); VII.123–125(540E). Defeated in battle by Archidamus (368 B.C.) III.309–311(218F–219A). Traditional enemies of Argives in ancient times IV.57(272B). Treaty with the Spartans IV.87(277B). The so-called Pre-Lunar people IV.115(282A); cf. 139(286A). Who are the “good” among the Arcadians and Spartans IV.179–181(292B). Their customs concerning the precinct of Zeus Lycaeus IV.223–225(300A–D). Ruled by Lycastus and Parrhasius IV.309(314F). An Arcadian prophet made himself a wooden leg VI.253(479B). Ruled by Aristocrates VII.185(548F). Their invitation to the

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- Thebans forbidden by Epameinondas X.103(788A). Attacked by Agis II and Spartans X.149(797B). Aeschines chosen envoy to them in 346 B.C. X.395(840F); cf. X.389 note *e*. Received envoys headed by Polyeuctus X.425(846D). Received Plato's pupil Aristonymus XIV.305(1126C). Allege that Clonas was younger than Terpander XIV.365(1133A). Site of the festival called Apodeixeis XIV.373(1134C). An Arcadian's conversation with a Spartan king XV.189(frag.86); cf. III.327(221D–E).
- Arcadia, mother of Phylonome IV.309(314E).
- Arcadian History*, a work of Architimus cited IV.225(300B). A work of Demaratus cited IV.281–283(309C–E).
- Arcadion, an Achaean: a perennial critic of Philip II VI.121(457E–F).
- Arcesilaus II, the Harsh, son of Battus II and king of Cyrene, 6th cent. B.C.: slain by Laarchus III.567–569(206D–E).
- Arcesilaus, of Putane in Aeolia; succeeded Crates as head of Academy; founder of the New Academy; 316/5–241/0 B.C.: quarreled with Baton who had ridiculed Cleanthes I.297(55C). Befriended the destitute Apelles of Chios I.337–339(63D–E). His comment on death II.151(110A). His comment on wantonness II.237(126A); IX.51(705E); XV.343(frag.181). Wrote nothing IV.391(328A). Comments on absence of bread at a banquet VI.143(461D). Comment on man's attention to himself VI.197(470A). His response to the proposition that "Nothing touches anything else" VIII.135(634A). Fond of grapes VIII.341(668A). Envied by Chrysippus XIII.2.445(1037A). Compared his "things preferred" to sour wine cf. XIII.2.529(1047E). Lived before Chrysippus by divine providence XIII.2.663(1059B). His comment on total mixture XIII.2.809(1078C). Attacked by Colotes XIV.269(1120C). The best-loved philosopher of his day but attacked out of jealousy by Epicurus XIV.277(1121E). Did not seek a reputation XIV.277(1121F). His Academic doctrine XIV.279(1122A). His comment on poverty XV.279(frag.152). His comment on knowledge XV.391(frag.215a). See also XIV.175–187.

Arcesus, Spartan commander during occupation of Thebes; 4th cent. B.C.: a danger to the conspirators VII.441(586E). Put to death by the Spartans VII.509(598F). See also VII.421(583B), with critical note 4, where the mss read Arcesus for Aresas.

Archalides, see Orchalides

Archedamus, a speaker in the essay *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.365; 375(575D); 379(576B); 385(577B); 491(595B); 493(595D); 497(596D).

Archedemus, of Athens, Stoic philosopher: went into exile and left a Stoic succession at Babylon (Frag.2, SVF III.262ff.) VII.555(605B). His definition of $\nu\nu$ attacked (Frag.14) XIII.2.837(1081E).

Archedice, mother of the Thessalian king Aleuas VI.323(492B).

Archelaus, king of Macedonia 413–399 B.C.: once gave Euripides a golden cup III.39(177A); VII.63(531D–E). His reply to a loquacious barber III.39(177A); VI.435(509A). Chided Euripides for kissing Agathon III.39–41(177A–B); cf. IX.435(770C). His retort to the disgruntled harp-player Timotheus III.41(177B); IV.425(334B). Lines of Euripides addressed to A., according to Dicaearchus V.199(384D). Euripides spent his last years in A.'s court VII.553(604E); cf. XIV.75(1095D). Slain by Crateas who had been his lover IX.425(768F). His invitation to Socrates rejected cf. XIV.253(1117E).

Archelaus, philosopher, 5th cent. B.C.: quotation (Diels–Kranz) Frag.B1a: XII.281(954F).

Archemachus, of Euboea, historian: cited (*FGrH* IIIB, 424) F6: V.67(361E).

Archemorus, son of Lycurgus: his death led to establishment of the Nemean games II.155(110F).

Archeptolemus, an Athenian, one of the Four Hundred: indicted after fall of the Four Hundred X.349(833A); 353(833F); 355(834A).

Archestratus, a poet, otherwise unknown: lived in poverty IV.423(333E).

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- Archias, a wealthy Corinthian: story of his love for the youth Actaeon X.9–11(772E–773B).
- Archias, Athenian actor, 4th cent. B.C., nicknamed “Exile-hunter”: tried to capture the orator Demosthenes X.427–429(846F–847A). Captured the orator Hypereides X.441(849B).
- Archias, Athenian priest: wrote a letter to his Theban namesake VII.499(596E).
- Archias, Theban polemarch friendly to Sparta; killed in the Theban revolt of 379 B.C. His actions during the conspiracy and revolt which freed Thebes of Spartan domination are described in the essay *On the Sign of Socrates* (see introductory remarks VII.364,366,369,370) VII.377(575F); 379(576B); 381(576C); 385(577A–B); 387(577C); 441(586E–F); 449(588B); 487(594C–E); 489(594F); 493(595E); 495(595F–596B); 497(596C–D); 499(596E–F), cf. VIII.47(619D–E); VII.501(597A), cf. XIV.99(1099A); VII.505(598A).
- Archias, see Archinus
- Archidamidas, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: found fault with Charillus because he was gentle to all alike III.305(218B); cf. I.299(55E) and VII.101(537D); see also VI.85(452D). Praised Hecataeus for his silence III.305(218B).
- Archidamus II, son of Zeuxidamus; king of Sparta 469–427 B.C.: fined for marrying a wife who was too short I.7(1D). Said that “war does not feed on fixed rations” III.123(190B); 311(219A). Father of Agis II: III.287(215C). Said that the laws and the magistrates were at the head of Sparta III.305(218C). Rebuked one man for praising a harpist and another for praising a musician III.307(218C); cf. 341(223F–224A). His reply to man who promised to make wine pleasant to the taste III.307(218D); cf. 455–456(240D–E). His remark when he saw hares spring from the walls of Corinth III.307(218D); cf. III.127(190E–F) and 375(229D). How he arbitrated a dispute III.307(218D–E). Refused Dionysius’ gift of costly raiment to his daughters III.307(218E); cf. II.317(141D–E) and III.371–373(229A). Rebuked his son for

fighting impetuously III.309(218E). His conversation with the historian Thucydides X.179(802C). His speech at Plataea, as recorded by Thucydides (II.72), cited as example of a lofty style X.183–185(803B).

Archidamus III, son of Agesilaus; king of Sparta 361–338 B.C.: his reaction on seeing a missile shot by a catapult III.133(191E); 311(219A). Tried unsuccessfully to persuade Nicostratus to betray a certain stronghold III.137(192A); VII.81(535A–B). His reply to Philip after battle of Chaeroneia III.309(218E–F). On extent of Sparta's boundaries III.309(218F); cf. III.127(190E), 257(210E), 301(217E), 373–375(229C) and IV.29(267C). Rejected advice on how to fight Philip III.309(218F). On his victory over the Arcadians III.309(218F). His letter to the Eleans III.311(219A). Rebuked the Greeks for being unwilling to break with the Macedonians III.311(219A–B). Father of Eudamidas III.319(220D). Joined in battle by Agis and Hippodamus III.329(222A).

Archidamus, frequent variant for Archedamus, q.v.

Archidamus, of Thespieae: father of Daphnaeus IX.309(749B).

Archilochus, iambic and elegiac poet, 8th or 7th cent. B.C.: his subject matter faulty I.243(45A). Used unbecoming language against women VI.499(520A). Slain in battle by Callondes, who was bidden by oracle to appease the poet's soul VII.255(560E). Never mentioned an Egyptian or Phoenician Heracles XI.29(857F). Flourished after Terpander XIV.363(1132E); 365(1133A). Not imitated by Stesichorus XIV.369(1133F). Imitated by Thaletas XIV.373(1134D). Did not use paeonic and cretic rhythms XIV.375(1134E). His contributions to poetry and music XIV.415–417(1140F–1141A). Composed slanderous attacks on those who had hurt him XV.125(frag.40). Quotations and references (Bergk) Frag.6(5 West, *Iambi et Elegi Gr.*): III.443(239B). 12(9.10–11 W): I.121(23B). 13(11 W): I.173(33A). 21.1–2(21 W): VII.549(604C). 25(19 W): VI.199(470B–C). 53(91.14–15 W): X.183(803A). 54(105 W): II.479(169B). 57(117 W): XII.423(976F). 61(107 W): VIII.273(658B). 71(118 W):

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- V.209(386D). 74(122.1–9 W); cf. XII.119(931E). 75(108 W); I.121(23A–B). 87(181.11 W); VI.425(507A); IX.313(750B). 89(185.2 W); II.385(152E). 93(184 W); XII.259(950F); XIII.2.741(1070A). 114(192 W); XII.477(985A). 118(201 W); XII.393(971F). 132(233 W); VI.401(503A).
- Archimedes, of Syracuse, famous engineer and mathematician; 287–212 B.C.: his power of concentration X.93(786C); XIV.63(1093D); 67(1094B–C). His discovery about the diameter of the sun XIV.65(1093E). His famous exclamation XIV.67(1094C); cf. 69(1094C).
- Archinus, Athenian who with Thrasybulus led in overthrow of the Thirty: assisted in uprising against the Spartans IV.493(345D), where the ms. reading is Archippus (critical note 4). Assisted in slaughter of the Thirty IV.521(350B), where the ms. reading is Archias (critical note 9). His sons present in Thebes when Spartans expelled from that city VII.377(575F). Imitated the style of Antiphon X.347(832E). Brought suit against Lysias X.365(835F); 367(836A–B).
- Archippus, an Athenian: derided by Melanthius for his lame back VIII.131–133(633D).
- Archippus, see Archinus
- Architimus, historian: author of an *Arcadian History* cited IV.225(300B).
- Archytas, of Amphissa, a poet, 4th cent. B.C. (?): quotations (Powell) Frag.1: IV.195(294F). 3: XV.247(frag.132); 273(frag.147). 4: XV.247(frag.132).
- Archytas, of Tarentum, Pythagorean, first half of 4th cent. B.C.: a philosopher who took part in public affairs I.37(8B); 49(10D); X.277(821C). His ability to control his temper I.49(10D); VII.199(551B). Criticized by Plato for certain mathematical theories IX.121–123(718E). Believed that music was connected with the motion of the world XIV.455(1147A).
- Arclus, see Aeclus
- Arcturus, constellation VII.529(601A).
- Ardalian Muses: worshipped at Troezen II.369(149F–150A).
- Ardalus, ancestor of Ardalus the flute-player: established wor-

- ship of the Ardalian Muses at Troezen II.369(149F–150A).
 Ardalus, legendary flute-player and musician: a speaker in the essay *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.369(149F–150A); 371(150D); 401(155E); 411–413(157D–E). Said by some to have composed for the flute before Clonas XIV.365(1133A).
 Areimanius (Ahriman), Persian god of evil, darkness, and ignorance: identified and named by Zoroaster V.III–II3(369E); XIII.2.255(1026B). Received averting and mourning offerings V.113(369E–F). To him belong water-rats V.113(369F); cf. VII.97(537B) and VIII.355(670D). Constantly at war with Oromazes V.113(369F). Created six gods to rival those of Oromazes V.113–115(370A). Bringer of pestilence and famine but destined to be destroyed by these V.115(370A–B). He will be destroyed by Oromazes after three thousand years, according to Theopompus V.115(370B–C).
 Areius, of Alexandria, a philosopher and friend of Augustus: for his sake Augustus spared Alexandria III.231(207A–B); X.241(814D). Appointed procurator in Sicily III.233(207B).
 Areopagite, member of the Areopagus at Athens: forbidden to write comedies IV.509(348B). Autolycus the Areopagite accused by the orator Lycurgus X.409(843D). See Areopagus.
Areopagitic, speech of Isocrates X.379(838B).
 Areopagus, the oldest council at Athens: suitable membership and activity for an old man X.115(790C); 135(794B). Humbled by Pericles X.231(812D). Its council found Demosthenes guilty of bribe-taking X.425(846C). Chose Hypereides as envoy to Delos X.445(850A).
 Ares, son of Zeus and Hera: his adultery with Aphrodite I.99(19D), and its interpretation by astrologers I.101(19F). God of war I.121(23C); III.303(217F); IX.101(715E); 355(757C); 365(758F); 369(759E); 375(760D); 383(761E); 393(763C); X.111(789C); 177(801E); XI.123(873B); see also I.121(23B); IV.475(343A); 515(349C); VI.277(483D); VIII.13(613D). Types of sacrifices made to him by Spartans III.441(238F). His son Lycus sacrificed strangers to him IV.291(311B). Father of Meleager IV.295(312A). Lay with Phylonome, who bore him twins IV.309(314E). The father of

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The Roman god Mars: March, the first Roman month, named after him IV.33(268B). The woodpecker sacred to him IV.37(268F); 347(320D). His love for Venus IV.79(276B). Regularly received as sacrifice a horse from winning team in chariot race held on Ides of December IV.145(287A–B). Ravished Silvia, who bore a son named Tuscinus IV.295(312A–B). Consorted with Rhea Silvia, who bore Romulus and Remus IV.311(314F–315A); 345(320B).

Aresas ("Satisfaction") IV.223(300B).

Aresas, head of the Pythagorean societies: sent delegation to Thebes to bring back Lysis VII.421(583B).

Aretades, historian of Cnidus: cited: third book of his *Macedonian History* IV.275(308C). Second book of his *History of the Islands* IV.295–297(312B).

Aretaphila, of Cyrene: rid Cyrene of tyrants III.541–551(255E–257E).

Arete, daughter of Dionysius IV.449(338C).

Arete (Virtue), personified IV.323–325(316C–E); 329(317C–E); 335(318D); 343–345(320B); 349(320F–321B); 357(322C); 469(342A); 477(343C); 485(344E).

Arethusa, a fountain on Ithaca X.31(776D). Fountain at Ortygia in Syracuse XII.417(976A). In Chalcis XV.181(frag.81).

Arethusius, an Athenian: attacked in a speech by Demosthenes IV.527(351B); see critical note 6, where the ms. reading Amathusius is given.

Areus I, Spartan king 309–265 B.C.: said that women's character ought to be unknown outside of their homes III.303(217F); cf. 319(220D) and 475(242E). His comment on seeing the inscription at Selinus III.303(217F).

Argaeus, see Argynnus

Argead, member of the ruling dynasty of Macedonia
IV.413(331F).

Argei, images thrown into the Tiber from the Pons Sublicius:
Plutarch (erroneously) calls them Argives IV.55(272B).

Argileonis, mother of Brasidas: her comment on her son's death
III.124(190B-C); 313-315(219D-E); 455(240C-D).

Arginusae, battle of (406 B.C.) III.333(222E).

Argive Road: close by it were buried the Argive women who
had died repulsing the Spartan attack III.491(245E).

Argo, the mythical ship: set amid the stars in honour of Osiris,
according to Egyptians V.55(359E). A clever shipbuilder
would delight in making its tiller X.47(779B).

Argonauts, sailors of the Argo: abandoned Heracles and were
forced to use women to succeed X.267(819D). For an allu-
sion to their Lemnian sojourn see IX.343(755C) and note *c*.

Argos (Argives): name for the Greeks in the *Iliad* I.135(25E);
V.63(361A); cf. III.397(232E), IV.57(272B) and
IX.327(752C). The Argive poet Agis a companion of Alexan-
der I.321(60B). The Argive king Lacydes II.23(89E). Story of
the Argive youths Cleobis and Biton II.145(108F); XV.247-
249(frag.133). Argive encounters with the Spartan Lysander
III.127(190E); 373(229C). Under the generalship of
Nicostratus III.137(192A); cf. VII.81(535A); IX.371-
373(760A). Entered Theban alliance III.145(193C-D). Criti-
cized because Orestes had been an Argive III.145(193D);
X.223(810F). Battle with Agesilaus III.267(212A). Their en-
counters with Agis II of Sparta III.289(215E); X.149(797B-
C). An unknown Argive criticized the Spartans III.323(220F).
Their encounters with the Spartan king Cleomenes
III.335(223A); 337(223B-C); 339(223F); 341(224B); 489-
491(245C-F). Their disagreement with the Spartan Nicander
III.379(230B). The battle of their three hundred with a like
number of Spartans III.389(231E); IV.261-263(306A-B).
Brave only at Troy, according to Spartans III.397(232E).
None buried in Spartan soil III.401(233C). Killed
Thrasybulus III.411(235A). Wear white garments washed in

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water as sign of mourning IV.49(270F). Considered enemies by the Arcadians IV.57(272B–C). Sacrifice a bitch to Eilioneia IV.85(277B). Whom do they call “Associate-founder” and “Averters”? IV.205(296E–F). What do they mean by *enknisma*? IV.205(296F). Its Palladium stolen by Erginus IV.237(302D). Why they drive their sheep into precinct of Agenor for mating IV.239(303A). Why their children call themselves “Pear-throwers” at a festival IV.239(303A–B). How Aedon was chosen their king IV.461(340C); V.269(396C). Worshipped Dionysus as a bull V.85(364F). The statue of the Argive Mityls fell upon his slayer and killed him VII.213(553D). Heracles was both a Boeotian and an Argive VII.529(600F); XI.29(857F). Polyneices in exile at Argos and his marriage there VII.565(607A). Used little trumpets at their Dionysia VIII.363(671E). Scene of Hera’s victory over Poseidon IX.249(741A). Led against the Corinthians by Pheidon X.7(772D). Visited by Scedasus X.13–15(773E–F). Its tyrant Aristodemus and his love affair X.63(781E). Killed fifteen hundred of their own citizens X.239(814B). Their role in the Persian wars XI.63(863B–C); 65–67(863E–F). Hera’s priestess at Argos abstains from surmullet XII.469(983F). Catalogue of its priests, poets and musicians preserved at Sicyon XIV.357(1132A). Home of the musician Sacadas (6th cent. B.C.) XIV.371(1134A); 373(1134B). Their festival called Endymatia XIV.373(1134C). Used flutes at wrestling matches during festival called Stheneia XIV.413(1140C). Are said to have punished deviation from ancient music XIV.441(1144F). Hera’s temple at Argos founded by Peiras XV.297(frag.158).

See VII.551(604C), where “Argos” is the ms. reading for “the city” (i.e. Athens). If Argos is retained here, compare VIII.363(671E). See also IV.55–57(272B–C), where Plutarch erroneously gives the name Argives to the figures thrown from the Pons Sublicius and called Argei.

Argus, grandfather of Io in some versions XI.29(857E).

Argus, the hundred-eyed monster II.47(93C).

Argynnus, a youth loved by Agamemnon XII.521(990D), where the mss read Argaeus (see critical note 1).

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- Ariamenes, brother of Xerxes and son of Darius: contested with his brother for the kingdom III.15–17(173B–C); VI.303–307(488D–F).
- Aridaeus (Arrhidaeus), half-brother of Alexander the Great: example of a weak king IV.439(336D). Put on throne by Meleager after Alexander's death IV.445(337D). A mere figure of a king X.121–123(791E).
- Aridaeus, former name of Thespesius, the central figure in the essay *On the Delays of the Divine Vengeance* VII.277(564C). See also VII.269(563B) and critical note 7.
- Aridices, philosopher, pupil of Arcesilaus: offended a freedman VIII.137(634C).
- Arimnestus, see Aeimnestus
- Ariobarzanes, son of Darius III: attempted to betray his father to Alexander IV.275(308C).
- Arion, a famous harp-player from Lesbos: rescued from pirates by Apollo II.429–435(160F–162B); cf. XII.473(984D).
- Ariphron, of Sicyon, poet, 4th cent. B.C.: quotations (Bergk III.597 = Page, *PMG* 813) *Paeon to Health* 3–4: VI.71(450B); 251(479A).
- Arippe, mother of Busiris IV.313(315B).
- Aristaenetus, of Nicaea in Bithynia: speaker in *Table-Talk* III.7: VIII.261(656A).
- Aristaeus, son of Apollo: first set snares for beasts IX.355(757D).
- Aristagora, mistress of Hypereides: kept in Peiraeus by the orator X.443(849D).
- Aristagoras, of Miletus; instigated Ionian revolt of 500 B.C.: his visit to Sparta and Gorgo's remarks III.455(240D); 457(240E).
- Aristagoras, writer on Egypt, 4th cent. B.C.: cited (*FHG* II 99): V.15(352F).
- Aristander, see Aristarchus
- Aristarcheum, shrine of Artemis in Elis IV.235(302C).
- Aristarchus, father of Theodectes VI.247(478B); see note *c*, where it is suggested that the correct name is Aristander.
- Aristarchus, of Samos, astronomer, c.310–230 B.C.: wrote in

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- prose V.305(402F); cf. XIV.63(1093D). On the earth's movement around the sun XIII.1.79(1006C). Attacked by Cleanthes for his theories of the movement of the sun and earth XII.55(923A). His work *On Sizes and Distances* cited for distance of sun and moon XII.75(925C). Estimated size of the moon XII.121(932B) and of the sun XIV.65(1093E).
- Aristarchus, of Samothrace, Homeric critic, 2nd cent. B.C.: deleted lines from *Iliad* (IX.458–461) I.141(26F). Disagreed with Crates over the text of *Iliad* XIV.246f.: XII.165(938D). His remarks on *Iliad* XXIV.80–82: XII.423(977A); see note *h* and critical note 2.
- Aristeides, of Miletus, historian, cited as a source several times in the *Parallel Stories*; the works mentioned are *Italica*, *Persica*, and *Sicelica*. This may be the Aristeides of Miletus who composed the *Milesiaca* c.100 B.C., but there is no convincing proof: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIA, 286) *Italica* Frag.1: IV.301(313A). 2: IV.259–261(305E–306A). 3: IV.263(306B–C). 4: IV.285–287(310C). 5: IV.289–291(311A–B). 6: IV.293(311D–E). 7: IV.301(313B). 8: IV.315(315E–F). 9: IV.313–315(315D–E). 10: IV.307–309(314E–F). 11: IV.267(306F–307A). 12: IV.275(308D). 13: IV.281(309C). 14: IV.283(309E–F). 15: IV.283(309F–310A). 16: IV.309–311(314F–315A); no title is attached to the following passages, but Jacoby assumes that they are from the *Italica*: Frag.17: IV.265(306D–E). 18: IV.277(308E). 19: IV.285(310A–B). *Persica* Frag.20a: IV.263–265(306C–D). *Sicelica* Frag.21: IV.259(305C–D).
- Aristeides, relative of the orator Andocides: his daughter abducted by her uncle, Andocides X.357(834E).
- Aristeides, son of Lysimachus; Athenian statesman, surnamed "The Just"; c.520–468 B.C. Plutarch wrote his *Life* XV.9(*Lamp. Cat.* 13): his justice and virtue I.405(76A); IV.477(343C); VI.125(458C); 155(463E); VIII.127(632D). Exiled I.451(84F). Despite many opportunities to enrich himself, he remained in poverty II.75(97C); IV.477(343C); XV.305(frag.171). Always avoided political parties III.95(186A). Wrote his own name on ballot of ostracism

- III.95–97(186A–B). His rivalry with Themistocles not carried abroad III.97(186B); X.213–215(809B). Spent his own money for expenses while assessing contributions by members of Delian League III.97(186B). Lines of Aeschylus reminded audience of Aristeides III.97(186B–C). Made great by Cleisthenes X.197(805F); cf. 117(790F). Encouraged Cimon X.141(795C); cf. 117(790F). Commander-in-chief of Athenians at Plataea IV.521(350B); cf. XI.121(872F–873A); XIV.91(1098A). Spent his whole life in public affairs X.147–149(797A). Mentioned as an example of a famous politician X.197(805E). Influential in public affairs X.287(823E). Wrote no speeches X.345(832D).
- Aristeus, son of Adeimantus: named in honour of his father's victory at Artemisium XI.109(871A).
- Aristinus, a Greek; otherwise unknown: submitted to the ritual of a second birth IV.13–15(264F–265A).
- Aristion, tyrant of Athens 88 B.C.: used as example of a bad tyrant VII.241(558C); X.217(809E).
- Aristion, friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* III.9: VIII.267–269(657B–D). VI.7: VIII.487–495(692B–693E). VI.10: VIII.511–515(696E–697B). Father of Soclarus IX.309(749B).
- Aristippus, of Cyrene, friend and follower of Socrates; founder of Cyrenaic school of philosophy: references and quotations (Mannebach) Frag.2: VI.479(516C). 4A: I.21(4F). 17: XV.129(frag.42). 31: V.403–405(330C). 62: IX.317(750D–E). 70: VI.193–195(469C–D). 71A: VII.11–13(524A–B). 86: VI.9(439E). 93: I.427(80C). 112A: VI.149(462D). 144 and 159A: XV.335(frag.179,9). 190: VIII.381(674A–B). 218: XIV.269–271(1120B–F). 240: XIV.33(1089A). 247C: VI.357(497D). 257: VII.561(606B). 264: VI.181(467B).
- Aristobule, epithet of Artemis XI.99(869D).
- Aristobulus, brother of Epicurus: his illness and death not a source of confidence and joy to Epicurus XIV.123(1103A); cf. XIV.39(1089F), where Aristobulus is probably intended (see note *b*). Honoured in Epicurus' writings XIV.329(1129A).

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- Aristobulus, historian and companion of Alexander: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIB, 139) F2a: XIV.61(1093A). F2b: III.561–567(259D–260D). F4: IV.389(327D); 473(342D). F9: IV.439(336C). F46: IV.467(341C).
- Aristobulus, historian, otherwise unknown: his *Italian History* Book III cited IV.303(313D).
- Aristocleia, daughter of Theophanes: her unfortunate betrothal X.5–7(771F–772C).
- Aristocles, historian, otherwise unknown: references and quotations: *Italica* Book III: IV.293–295(311F); 317(316A–B). *Paradoxa* (“Strange Events”): IV.299(312D).
- Aristocrates, king of the Arcadians during the Second Messenian War, 7th cent. B.C.: condemned for treason VII.185(548F).
- Aristocreon, pupil and nephew of Chrysippus: erected a statue of Chrysippus in Athens XIII.2.419(1033E).
- Aristodemus, an Argive: how he carried on a secret love-affair X.63(781D).
- Aristodemus, Athenian actor: had the orator Aeschines as a colleague X.389–391(840A).
- Aristodemus, Athenian politician of the deme Bate: effected the execution of Lycurgus and was himself later banished X.395–397(841B).
- Aristodemus, friend of Antigonus: the son of a cook III.73(182D).
- Aristodemus, friend of Socrates: taken by Socrates to Agathon’s dinner VIII.205(645F); IX.57(707A).
- Aristodemus, Greek writer; otherwise unknown: his *Third Collection of Fables* cited IV.307(314C).
- Aristodemus, king of the Messenians, 8th cent. B.C.: disheartened by unfavorable omens II.477–479(168F–169A).
- Aristodemus, member of Plutarch’s school: speaker in *A Pleasant Life Impossible* XIV.19(1086F); 21(1087C); 83(1096F); 85(1097A); 109(1100E); 129(1104A); 191(1107E); 193(1108A).
- Aristodemus, of Cyprus; otherwise unknown: a speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.3: IX.131(720C); 143(722E).

- Aristodemus, Spartan, appointed governor of Oreus: acted very cruelly X.15(773F).
- Aristodemus, tyrant of Cumae c.502–492 B.C.: how he was overthrown and slain III.573–577(261E–262D).
- Aristogeiton, a sycophant against whom Demosthenes delivered two orations: asked Phocion to visit him in prison III.111(188B). Called to account for cowardice by the Athenian orator Lycurgus X.411(843E). Brought Hypereides to trial, but suit was unsuccessful X.439(848F–849A). Some of Deinarchus' speeches current in Plutarch's day ascribed to him X.449(850E).
- Aristogeiton, with Harmodius slew Hipparchus, the brother of the Athenian tyrant Hippias; later both were popularly considered tyrannicides: his bronze statue set up I.361(68A); X.349–351(833B–C). References and allusions to his role as a tyrannicide VI.415(505E); IX.373(760C); 435(770B–C); XI.47(860E); XII.555(995D).
- Aristogenes, tyrant of Miletus: expelled by the Spartans XI.39(859D). See also XI.23(856F), note *c* and critical note 5, where Aristogenes is a variant for Aristomenes.
- Aristomache, poetess of Erythraea: twice victor in epic verse at the Isthmian Games VIII.389(675B).
- Aristomedes, ruler of Thessaly: deposed by the Spartans XI.39(859D).
- Aristomenes, heroic leader of the Messenians in their struggle with Sparta, 7th cent. B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which is no longer extant XV.11(*Lamp. Cat.* 39): celebrated the hekatomphonia VIII.299(660F). Susceptible to love IX.381(761D). Carried off by the Spartans XI.23(856F). A postmortem held by the Spartans XV.85(frag.12).
- Aristomenes, teacher of Ptolemy V Epiphanes: slapped his pupil in public and ordered to drink poison I.377–379(71C–D).
- Ariston, of Ceos, succeeded Lycon as head of the Peripatetic school of philosophy c.225 B.C.: references and quotations (Wehrli) Frag.3: VII.555(605B). 21: IX.413(766F). 25: X.191(804D). 33: I.75(14E).

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- Ariston, of Chios, Stoic philosopher, c.275 B.C.: references and quotations (*SVF* I) Frag. 350: cf. I.35(7D). 371: VII.527(600E). 373: XIII.2.425(1034D). 375: VI.21(440E–F). 382: X.29(776C). 385: I.222(42B). 389: II.273(133D). 390: IX.413(766F). 401: VI.481(516F). 402: X.191(804E); cf. X.99(787C–D) and XV.281(frag.154). 403: I.307(958D). See also XIII.2.757(1071F) and VII.21 note *c*.
- Ariston, cousin of Plutarch's father Autobulus XII.355(965C).
- Ariston, friend of Plutarch (perhaps the same as above?): speaker in *Table-Talk* I.1: VIII.9(612F).
- Ariston, father of Plato the philosopher VI.351(496F); IX.115(717E).
- Ariston, historian, author of a work on *Athenian Colonization*: cited V.91(365E).
- Ariston, of Oeta, a mercenary officer in Third Sacred War, 4th cent. B.C.: took Eriphyle's jewels and gave them to his wife VII.213(553D).
- Ariston, son of Agasicles, king of Sparta c.560–510 B.C.: antipated Socrates' maxim "to make friends of our enemies" III.303–305(218A). Said that there were enough Spartans to keep away the enemy III.305(218A); cf. III.125–127(190D). Chided the Athenian who read a eulogy for those who had fallen at Spartan hands III.305(218A–B). Father of Leotychidas III.345(224D), but see note *a*.
- Ariston, variant reading for Aristion at VII.24I(558C), critical note 11; VIII.269(657D), critical note 8; 487(692B), critical note 5.
- Aristonica, otherwise unknown: a dissolute woman IX.333(753D).
- Aristonica, prophetic priestess at Delphi: delivered her oracles in verse V.325(406A).
- Aristonicus, harp-player, friend of Alexander: came to Alexander's aid in battle and was slain IV.429–431(334E–F).
- Aristonicus, of Anagyrus, friend of Demosthenes the orator: proposed a crown for Demosthenes X.423(846A); 437(848D).
- Aristonymus, of Ephesus, a woman-hater who consorted with an ass IV.299(312D).

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- Aristonymus, pupil of Plato: sent by Plato to the Arcadians to reform their constitution X.305(1126C).
- Aristonymus, son of Symmachus X.407(843B).
- Aristophanes, Athenian comic poet, c.450–385 B.C.: Plato inserted Aristophanes' speech in the *Symposium* as comic relief IX.73(710C); cf. also VII.31(527B), where it has been suggested that the poet's name be added as a guest at Agathon's banquet. Lines recited IX.85(712D). *Comparison between Aristophanes and Menander* X.463–473(853A–854D): his language too coarse 463(853A). Appeals to the uneducated 463(853B). His word plays too frequent and silly 463–467(853B–C). His diction mixed yet does not fit the characters 467(853C–D). His poetry compared to an aged harlot who marries 469(854A). His witticisms bitter and rough 471(854C). His vaunted cleverness not apparent 471–473(854C–D). References and quotations: *Acharnians* 503: I.379(71D). 515–539: cf. XI.17(856A). 704: cf. XIII.2.497(1043D–E). 1111: X.465(853C). 1124–1125: X.465(853C). *Birds* 151: cf. VIII.121(631D). 232: cf. IX.183(730B). 579: cf. IX.183(730B). 1012: cf. III.437(238D). 1296: X.411(843E). 1355–1357: cf. XII.389(962E). 1372ff: cf. IV.509(348B). *Clouds* I.49(10C). 700–701: cf. VIII.21(525E). 749: cf. II.339(145C–D). 970f.: cf. III.319(220C). 983: VI.9(439E). *Frogs* 83: VIII.137(634D). 354–357: IV.511(348D). 686ff.: cf. I.361(68C). 1009: cf. X.471(854C). 1021: cf. IX.101(715E). *Knights* 50–51: VI.355(497B). 79: VI.483(517A). 137: X.189(804C). 437: X.465(853C). 571f.: cf. X.181(802C). 719: cf. X.471(854C). 1056: IV.445(337E). 1059: cf. X.325(829B). 1099: cf. X.203(807A). 1289: cf. XIV.33(1089A). *Peace* 756: X.203(807A). 767, 771: cf. VIII.137(634D). 803ff.: cf. VIII.121(631E). 1298–1299: III.443(239B) = Archilochus frag.6, 1–2. *Plutus* 176: cf. X.173(801B). 1085: cf. VII.21(525E) and XIV.215(1111C). *Thesmophoriazusae* 455–456: X.465(853C). *Wasps* 1033: X.203(807A). Fragments (Kock): 471(488 Kassel–Austin): I.159(30D). 593(661K–A): X.465(853C). 618(629K–A): X.465(853C). 641(953K–A): XIV.425(1142A). 673(929K–A):

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- III.225(206C). 700a(722K-A): X.371(836E-F). 700b(724K-A): X.463(853B). 927(K-A): cf. III.47(178B).
- Aristophanes, a Boeotian, historian of uncertain date: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIB, 379) T1: XI.71(864D). F5: XI.71(864D). F6: XI.85(866F-867A).
- Aristophanes, of Byzantium, Alexandrian scholar, c.257-180 B.C.: had an elephant as a rival for the love of a flower-girl XII.399(972D). See also XIV.77(1095E), note *d* and critical note 7, where Aristophanes is variant for Aristotle.
- Aristophon, Athenian orator, 4th cent. B.C.: accused Timotheus VII.559(605F). Defeated Iphicrates with his eloquence X.177(801F). Resigned from politics in old age X.415(844D).
- Aristophon, Greek painter, brother of Polygnotus, 5th cent. B.C.: his painting of Philoctetes I.95(18C).
- Aristotimus, pupil of Plutarch: speaker in *The Cleverness of Animals* XII.319; 325(960A-B); 355-359(965C-E); 439(979A); 477(985C).
- Aristotimus, tyrant of Elis early 3rd cent. B.C.: story of Micca and Megisto and the tyrant's cruelty III.517-531(250F-253E).
- Aristotle, of Chalcis, historian: see IX.377(761A) and note *a*.
- Aristotle, philosopher; 384-322 B.C.: his lisp copied by some I.137(26B); 287(53D). Teacher of Alexander III.49(178E); IV.391(327E-F); 397(329B); 411(331E). On the creative and conserving element in nature V.143(375C). His epoptic teaching V.181-183(382D). On the beneficial effects of perfumes and flowers V.187(383D). On the effect of olive oil on rust V.265-267(395F). Recanted dogmas previously held VI.59-61(448A). Said that cold water caused anger to cease VI.101(454C). His retorts to two boors VI.401(503A-B). Berated Theocritus of Chios for enjoying court life VII.545(603C). Mocked by Diogenes VII.551(604D). Left his native land to pursue his profession VII.555(605A). A copy of his *Problemata* in hands of speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.10: IX.203(734C). Admired and followed by Favorinus IX.205(734F). His theories contrasted with those of Democritus IX.209(735C-E). Teacher of Euritheus.

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- Aristylla, otherwise unknown: received letter from Plutarch's wife Timoxena II.337(145B).
- Aristyllus, writer on astronomy: wrote in prose V.305–307(402F).
- Arma, Delphic epithet for Aphrodite (translated “Harmony”) IX.427(769A).
- Armenia, Armenians, country in N.E. of Asia Minor: invaded by Lucullus III.205(203A). Invaded by Gaius, grandson of Augustus III.235(207E); cf. IV.341(319D–E). Conquered by Pompey IV.365(324A); cf. 439–441(336E).
- Arne, town in Thessaly: subject of an oracle V.467(432B).
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- Arsaphes, a name of Osiris denoting virility V.91(365E).
- Arselis, king of Mylasa in Caria: an ally of Gyges; set up statue of Zeus in Caria IV.233(302A).
- Arses, a frequent variant for Oarses, q.v.
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- Artabanus, Persian, brother of Darius: acted as judge in dispute over kingdom between Xerxes and Ariamenes VI.305(488E–F).
- Artaphernes, Persian general, defeated with Datis at Marathon, 490 B.C.: sent by Darius to enslave Athens X.323(829A). Took refuge at Sardis XI.49(861B).
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- Artemisia I, queen of Caria, 5th cent. B.C.: led the Halicarnassian forces against the Greeks at Artemisium XI.91(868A), note *e*. Her advice to Xerxes XI.103(869F–870A). Her role in battle of Salamis exaggerated by Herodotus XI.127(873E–F).
- Artemisia II, queen of Caria, wife of Mausolus, 4th cent. B.C.: offered prizes for eulogies to her husband X.379(838B).
- Artemisium, promontory of Euboea; near it was fought a great sea-battle between Greeks and Persians, 480 B.C.: Xerxes at the battle-site IV.259(305D). Victory praised by Pindar IV.519–521(350A), cf. III.397(232E); VII.205(552B); XI.87(867B–C). Without Themistocles there would have been no victory VII.205(552B). Herodotus' version of battle attacked XI.87–91(867B–868A); 109–115(870F–871E); 127(873E).
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- Aruns, son of Porsena: rescued Roman maidens from Tarquin III.515(250D–E).
- Aruntius, a Roman: raped his daughter IV.285–287(310C), with critical note 2, where the mss give his name as Arnusius or Arnutius.
- Aruntius, see Paterculus
- Asander, a Cretan, lover of Gorgo IX.411–413(766D).
- Asapheia, one of Empedocles' attendant spirits VI.221(474C).
- Ascalaphus, son of Acheron, an underworld daemon: represented in dramatic choruses XIV.133(1104D).
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- Asclepiades, friend of Menedamus I.297(55C).
- Asclepiades, of Bithynia, physician; 1st cent. B.C.: elephantiasis and hydrophobia first appeared in his time IX.187(731A).
- Asclepiades, of Pergamum, to whom was addressed Plutarch's work *An Exhortation to Philosophy* XV.27(*Lamp. Cat.* 214) and

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perhaps *A Letter of Consolation* XV.19(*Lamp.Cat.*111); see note *e* on p.27.

Asclepiades, of Samos: quoted (Knox, *Choliambica* LCL p.487) Frag.2: VI.231(476A).

Asclepiades, of Tragilus in Thrace: pupil of Isocrates, and compiler of arguments of tragedies X.375(837C).

Asclepiodorus, Athenian painter, 4th cent. B.C. IV.397(346A).

Asclepius, son of Apollo; god of healing: received sacrifices from the sick II.425(159F). He who drinks from Alexander's cup needs Asclepius VI.103(454E); VIII.71(623F–624A).

Once a mortal VI.491(518D). Grandson of Phlegyas

VII.211(553D). Plato's healing powers compared to his

IX.115(717E) and esp. note *b*. The guide of physicians

IX.275(745A). How his name should be pronounced

X.419(845B–C). Story of thief who robbed his temple

XII.381–383(969E–970A). Received as a guest by Sophocles

XIV.123(1103B).

The Roman god Aesculapius: his temple outside the city IV.141(286D).

Ascra, town in Boeotia: home of Hesiod XV.183(frag.82).

Ascraeus, epithet of Zeus V.389(501E).

Asia, Asian(s). Plutarch uses this word to refer to Asia Minor, to the Roman province, and to the continent of Asia. The references below are listed in sections which are in rough chronological order.

Before 5th cent. B.C.: two of the three judges in under-

world from Asia, Minos and Rhadamanthys II.209(121C).

Rhadamanthys judged Asians II.209(121D). Asian city of

Elaeus founded by Hegesistratus IV.317(316A). Cambyses

killed his brother after dreaming that the brother would rule

Asia VI.313(490A). Ruled by Semiramis for many years

IX.335(753E).

5th cent B.C.: joined to Europe by Xerxes in a stupid way

IV.401(329E). Euripides says that its fruits flow into Athens

VII.553(604E). Whence Persians came to attack Greece

XI.91(867F).

Spartan activities in Asia during early 4th cent. B.C.: called

good slaves but poor freemen by Agesilaus III.129(190F); 275(213C); see also 333(222E), where remark is made about Ionians; cf. VII.69(532E). Asian Greeks protected by Agesilaus III.247(208F). Agesilaus ordered out of Asia by Tissaphernes III.249(209A). Asian Greeks wanted to erect statue of Agesilaus III.257(210D). Its houses with square roof-beams derided by Agesilaus III.257(210E); cf. 361(227C). A great part conquered by Agesilaus III.261(211A), who was then ordered home from there by the Ephors 261(211B). Lysander returned from Asia to form conspiracy against Agesilaus III.269(212C). Asian friends of Agesilaus III.269(212E). Asian Greeks surrendered to Persian king (387 B.C.) III.273(213B). Their custom of calling Persian king "Great" challenged by Agesilaus III.275(213C); cf. I.419(78D); III.129(190F); VII.151(545A). One of its strong walls ridiculed by Panthoedes III.381(230C); cf. III.123(190A); 269–271(212E); 287–289(215D–E); 327(221F). Lysander appointed Creodaites ("distributor of meat") in Asia by Agesilaus VIII.191(644B).

Asian conquest by Alexander 334–323 B.C.: Darius offered to share Asia with Alexander III.59(180B). Civilized by Alexander IV.395(328D–E). Alexander became its popular leader IV.403(330C) because he ruled in a rational manner IV.405(330D). Object of Alexander's ambition IV.471–473(342C–E); cf. IV.459–461(340B), with critical note 1 on p.460, where "Asian" is a variant for "royal". Invaded by the Macedonians X.393(840C); 423(846A); 447(850C). Conquered by Alexander X.457(852D). While in Asia Alexander received Greek embassy XIV.307(1126D).

Late 4th cent. and 3rd cent. B.C.: reaped by Alexander, according to Antigonus III.69(182A). Ravaged by Brennus IV.279(309B). Control of it gained by Antigonus in old age X.121(791E). "Cities in Europe and Asia" a phrase of Colotes XIV.231(1114B). Epicurus sent people to Asia to rail at Timocrates XIV.305(1126C). Asian friends of Epicurus XIV.329(1128F).

Roman period: invaded by Romans in their attack on

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- Antiochus III.167(196E); cf. IV.365(323F). Helped Julius Caesar punish his abductors III.223(206A). Site of Galatian defeat by Romans III.557(258E). Lost by Antiochus after one battle with Romans IV.365(323F). Infected with many horrors by the rivalry of Antiochus VIII(Grypus) and IX(Cyzicenus) VI.291(486A). Visited yearly by Roman consuls, who heard lawsuits VI.391(501F). Ravaged by Mithridates VI.413(505A). Controlled by Philopoemen, the courtier of Attalus X.125(792B).
- Asian cithara, so named because used by Lesbians XIV.367(1133C).
- Aso, queen of Ethiopia: helped Typhon in his plot against Osiris V.35(356B); 95(366C).
- Asopichus, a Theban: loved by Epameinondas IX.381(761D).
- Asopus, river god: father of Nemea VIII.399(677A).
- Aspasia, mistress of Pericles: attacked by comic poets XI.17(856A).
- Aspasians, a tribe of India: wounded Alexander IV.387(327A).
- Assacenians, a tribe of India: wounded Alexander IV.465(341B).
- Assos, town in the Troad: home of the Stoic Cleanthes VII.555(605B).
- Assyria, Assyrian(s): deserted by Fortune IV.331(317F). Celebrated deeds of Semiramis V.57(360B). An Assyrian king publicly promised reward to anyone who discovered a new pleasure VIII.61(622A–B). Perseus and Heracles considered Assyrian by the Persians, according to Herodotus XI.27(857E). Worshipped fire with barbaric honours XII.141(935B).
- Astarte, queen of Byblus who sheltered Isis V.41(357B).
- Asterium, place in Tenedos: had abundance of crabs V.289(399F).
- Astrape, goddess of lightning, the Roman Fulgora IV.287(310C); cf. VI.369–371(499B–C).
- Astrologia* (“Astronomy”), a work of Thales V.307(403A).
- Astyages, last king of Media; c.584–550 B.C.: defeated by Cyrus III.491(246A).

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- Astycratidas, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: his comment on Antipater's victory over Sparta III.311(219B).
- Astydamas, Attic tragic poet, 4th cent. B.C.: was successful with his *Hector* IV.519(349E).
- Atarneus, city of Mysia: given as a reward to the Chians by Pactyas XI.37(859B).
- Atarrias, see Tarrias
- Ate, goddess: Ate (Mischievous), hurled from heaven by Zeus II.449(164C), became a bane to men V.273–275(397B). Agamemnon blamed Ate (Infatuation) for his seizure of Briseis IV.139(460D).
- Ateas, Scythian king, 4th cent. B.C.: his letter to Philip III.25(174E–F). His remark to Philip's embassy III.25(174F). Said that the flautist Ismenias sounded worse than his horse neighing III.25–27(174F); IV.427(334C); XIV.77(1095E–F). Said that he was no better than his grooms when he was idle X.125(792C).
- Ateius Capito, Roman jurist; died A.D.22: quoted (Huschke) Frag.12: IV.83(276D) and critical note 1, which gives the ms. reading Teius.
- Atepomarus, king of Gaul: how he was tricked by Roman slave-women IV.301(313A–B).
- Athamas, king of Orchomenos; husband of Ino: tried to kill his wife II.437(162C). His madness II.469(167C). Caused Ino to become jealous of a slave woman IV.29(267D). "The halls of Athamas" (Euripides) VII.227(556A).
- Athena, the goddess: her role in the *Iliad* I.101(19D); 135(25E); 139(26D); IV.467(341D); 497(346B); V.319(405A); VIII.35(617B–C); IX.239(739C); XII.161(938B). Her role in the *Odyssey* I.161(30E); VII.405(580C); IX.109(716D–E); XIII.2.615(1057F); XV.381(frag.207), cf. IX.387(762E) and note c. Athena Ergane worshipped as patron of the arts II.85(99A–B); VIII.253(654F); X.179(802B). The temple of Athena Chalcioecus ("of the Brazen House") at Sparta III.247(208E); 307(218D); 359(227A–B); IV.273(308B); VI.437(509D). Her priestess among the Soli called *Hypekkaustria* ("She who Kindles the Fire") IV.179(292A).

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Her shrine at Ilium with its Palladium IV.283(309F). Her statue at Sais in Egypt, where she was identified with Isis V.25(354C); cf. 79(363F), 147(376A) and XII.49(922A). Represented the hebdomad according to Pythagorean precept V.27(354F). Ritual at her temple at Sais in Egypt V.79(363F); cf. V.25(354C). Her statue in Parthenon stripped of its gold by Lachares V.165(379D). The serpent sacred to her V.165(379D), and Pheidias placed a serpent beside her statue V.177(381E). Ravens pecked off edge of her shield at time of Syracusan disaster V.277(397F). Athenians during Sicilian campaign told to consult Athena's priestess at Erythrae V.307(403B). Rebuked by the satyr for playing on the pipes VI.111(456B). Her quarrel with Poseidon at Athens VI.307(489B); IX.249(741A). Athena Polias ("of the City") worshipped at Athens VII.77(534B-C); X.179(802B); XV.297(frag.158). Zaleucus, the Locrian lawgiver, claimed her as his teacher VII.137(543A). Her shrine at Ilium tended for centuries by the Locrians VII.237(557D). Her temple at Thebes the meeting place for Epameinondas and his followers during their revolt against Spartans VII.507(598D). Shares temple (Erechtheum) at Athens with Poseidon IX.249(741B). Zeus made nine Muses but one Athena IX.269(743F); cf. 271(744B). Belief in her not to be shaken IX.349(756C). Goddess of wisdom IX.355(757B); cf. X.185(803D). Athena Itonia honoured in festival at Coroneia called Pamboeotia X.19(774F). Athenia Stratia worshipped as goddess of war X.177(801E). Temple of Athena Pronaea ("Before the Temple") at Delphi X.295(825B). Statue of Paeonian Athena in garden of Melanthius at Athens X.405(842E). One of her priestesses at Athens was the great-granddaughter of Charmides X.407(843B). Pactyas removed from her temple by the people of Chios XI.37(859B). Identified with the moon by the Stoics XII.49(922A); cf. 163(938B). Taught Apollo to play the auloi XIV.385(1136B). Plato content with songs to Ares and Athena XIV.389(1137A). The nomes of Athena XIV.431-433(1143B-C). Her temple at Ilium the scene of Cassandra's rape by Ajax XV.121(frag.36).

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A crude image of her set up at Lindus by Danaus XV.297(frag.158). Plutarch does not appear to have used the epithet Pallas. Its only occurrence is at VII.77(534B), where Pallas is a variant for Polias. See, however, V.277(397F), where the translator has used "Pallas" in a passage about the Palladium.

The Roman goddess Minerva: temple of Minerva Auxiliaria in Latium IV.275(308C).

Athenaeus, brother of Eumenes II of Pergamum: remained on good terms with his brothers VI.259(480C).

Athenaeus, common Greek name V.413(421E).

Athenais, the Greek equivalent of Nemanus, one name for the queen of Byblus who sheltered Isis V.41(357B).

Athenians, see Athens

Athenodorus, of Chaeroneia: came to the aid of an undeserving brother VI.279–281(484A–B).

Athenodorus, physician: his work *Epidemics* cited IX.187(731A).

Athenodorus, Stoic philosopher from Tarsus and friend of Cato Minor, in whose house he died in 70 B.C.: visited by Cato X.33(777A). See also VIII.139(634E) and note *b*.

Athenodorus, Stoic philosopher from Tarsus and friend of Augustus: not allowed by Augustus to return home III.233(207C). Questioned by Timagenes VIII.139(634E) and note *b*.

Athenodorus, tragic actor: his victory over Thettalus lamented by Alexander IV.429(334E).

Athens, Athenian(s): wished whatever Themistocles wished I.7(1C); III.93(185D). Often unsuccessful when they asked Pericles or Demosthenes to speak I.29–31(6D). Its type of homosexual love to be emulated I.57(12A). Preserved by the quarrels and disorder of its public speakers, according to Melanthius I.103(20C). Raised an uproar in the theatre at a verse of Euripides I.175(33C). The extravagant actions of Alcibiades at Athens I.283(52E). The Athenian Tellus more blessed by fate than Croesus I.313–315(58E). A rich Athenian vilified by Himerius I.323(60D). Admonished by

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Hypereides I.355(67B). Had statues of the tyrannicides Harmodius and Aristogeiton I.361(68A). Their relationships with the Peloponnesians of concern to Philip I.371(70C). Stirred up against Creon by Aristophanes I.379(71D). Their celebration of a holiday disheartened the Cynic Diogenes I.415(77E). The Cynic Diogenes used to live alternately in Athens and in Corinth I.417(78D). Menedemus' remark about those who came to school in Athens I.435(81F). Their attitude toward Miltiades' bravery I.449(84B-C).

Ruled by the Thirty Tyrants, including Theramenes II.125(105B). The Athenian Demosthenes calmly accepted the death of his son II.193(118D). Addressed by Pericles after the news of his two sons' deaths II.197(118F). The Athenian Callicles a character in Plato's *Gorgias* II.207(120E). Its theoric fund II.219(122D-E). Their attitude toward war and peace commented upon by Demades II.239(126D-E). Observed three sacred ploughings II.331(144A-B). Persuaded by Solon to accept his laws II.379(151F); 383(152D). Mnesiphilus the Athenian a friend of Solon II.393(154C). Athenians knew Solon's opinions on government II.395(154D). Solon long associated with Epimenides at Athens II.415(158B). The Athenian general Nicias superstitious II.479(169A). Timotheus' description of Artemis in a song in the theatre at Athens II.485(170A); cf. I.113(22A).

Congratulated ironically by Philip for finding ten generals each year III.41(177C). Their popular leaders, according to Philip, made him a better man as he tried to prove them wrong III.43(177E). Their prisoners, released by Philip, chided for still being dissatisfied III.43-45(177E-F). Philip rejected advice to treat them harshly III.45(178A). Those serving as mercenaries put in chains when captured by Alexander III.63(181A-B). Admitted a slave of Antigonus to citizenship III.73(182D). Their revolt against Demetrius put down III.77(183B-C). Under the command of Miltiades at Marathon III.89(185A); cf. VIII.101(628E). Made Themistocles famous, according to a man from Seriphus III.91(185C). Rebuked by Themistocles for mistreating its

leaders III.93(185E); VII.129(541D–E); X.229(812B). Invaded Boeotia under Myronides III.95(185F); IV.493(345D). Ostracized Aristides III.95(186A). The best of the Greeks in Pericles' opinion III.97–99(186C); VIII.51–53(620C–D); X.237(813E). Exhorted by Pericles to remove Aegina, "that eye-sore of the Piraeus" III.99(186C); cf. X.183(803B). None ever wore black because of Pericles III.99(186D); VII.139–141(543C–D). Their opinion of Alcibiades manipulated by him III.99(186D). Alcibiades mocked Pericles, who was pondering how to render his account to the Athenians III.99(186E). Summoned Alcibiades from Sicily to stand trial III.101(186E–F). Involved in the Deceleian war by Alcibiades III.101(186F). The Athenians and Iphicrates III.103–105(186F–187B). The Athenians and Timotheus III.105(187B–C). The Athenians and Chabrias III.105–107(187D). Incited against Philip by Hegesippus III.107(187E). Urged by Pytheas not to pass resolution deifying Alexander III.107(187E); X.189(804B). The Athenians and Phocion III.109–115(187F–189B). The Athenians and Peisistratus III.117–119(189B–D). Defeated by the Spartans at Corinth (394 B.C.) III.131(191A); 265–267(211F–212A). Called the Spartans unlearned III.137–139(192B); 301(217D); 387–389(231D). Their boast of often repelling the Spartans from the Cephissus answered by Antalcidas III.139(192C); 301(217D); X.223(810F). Rebuffed by Epameinondas for calling Orestes and Oedipus reproaches to Argos and Thebes III.145(193C–D). Allied with Alexander of Pherae III.145–147(193D–E). Ridiculed by Epameinondas III.147(193F). Spared by Sulla III.203(202E); cf. VI.413(505A–B). Received letter from Augustus III.235(207E). Received gold from the Persian king to use against Agesilaus III.261(211B). Many slain at Coroneia by the Spartans III.265(211F). Defeated by the Spartans at Coroneia III.265–267(212A). Its walls rebuilt with the money of Pharnabazus III.273(213B). Rebuked by the Spartan king Agesipolis for suggesting Megara as an arbiter III.285–287(215C). Chided by Ariston for praising those slain in bat-

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tle by the Spartans III.305(218A–B). At war with Sparta and Archidamus III.309(218E). Caught Bias in an ambush III.313(219C). Never made a man better in the opinion of Eudamidas III.323(220F). Their conviction of a man for not working ridiculed by the Spartan Herondas III.325(221C). Outnumbered the Spartans at Arginusae III.333(222E–F). Defeated by Agis II and the Spartans III.357–359(226F). Defeated at Aegospotami III.373(229B). Rebuked by the Spartan Nicander for working in a haphazard fashion III.379(230B). Quarreled with the Delians over claim to the island III.381(230C–D). Hissed the Spartan Pausanias at Olympia III.381(230D). Pindar's praise of Athens III.397(232E); IV.519(350A); VII.205(552B); XI.87(867C); cf. XIV.87(1097D). Brave only in the picture of a battle, according to a Spartan III.397(232F). Occupied by the Spartans (404 B.C.) and deprived of Samos III.401–403(233D). The Athenian Alcibiades ridiculed at Sparta for bathing too lavishly III.411–413(235A). Chided for being impolite to an old man while applauding Spartan politeness III.415(235D–E). Its business activities commented upon by a Spartan III.419(236B–C); cf. III.325(221C). Captured by Lysander, who took great amounts of gold and silver III.447(239F). Story of the Athenian women carried away from Brauron by Etruscans III.497–501(247A–F); IV.201–203(296B–D).

Athenian generals and the "parable" of Themistocles IV.45(270C); 347–349(320E–F); cf. 493(345C) and note *a*. Priestess at Athens unwilling to curse Alcibiades IV.77(275D). Allowed no dogs on the Acropolis IV.163(290B). Allowed no ivy in the temple of Hera IV.167(291A). Why Bottiaean maidens sing "Let us go to Athens" IV.217(298F–299A). Not all those sent to the Minotaur were slain IV.217(299A); cf. XII.469(984A). Fought the Persians at Marathon IV.257–259(305B–C). Sent Agesilaus, brother of Themistocles, to spy on the Persians IV.259(305D–E). Defeated the Thracians by the self-sacrifice of their king Codrus IV.285(310A). At war with Eumolpus and the Eleusinians IV.301(313B); cf. IV.287(310D). Left by Hippolytus in his

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Custom of the Athenian women at the Thesmophoria V.161(378E). The Athenian month Pyanepsion equals the Egyptian Athyr V.161(378E). The plague and Acron's prescription V.187(383D). The bronze E at Delphi called Athenian V.207(385F–386A). Home of Eustrophus, a speaker in *The E at Delphi* V.215(387D–E), and in *Table-Talk* VII.4: IX.33(702D). Home of the poet Serapion V.269(396D). Received omens at the time of the Syracusan disaster V.277(397F). Mentioned in various inscriptions at Delphi V.297(401C–D). Driven from Megara V.301(402A). The Spartans consulted Apollo about their war with the Athenians V.307(403B). Consulted Apollo about their war with Syracuse V.307(403B). Sent money by Timarchus to the tyrant Procles, who slew the messenger V.309(403C–E).

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- Caesar, Gaius Julius Caesar Germanicus (“Caligula”), the Roman emperor Gaius A.D. 37–41: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which has been lost XV.11(*Lamp. Cat.* 31). Attended by Cassius Chaerea II.489(170F). Executed the Stoic philosopher Julius Canus XV.385(frag.211).
- Caesar, Nero Claudius Caesar; Roman emperor A.D. 54–68: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which has been lost XV.11(*Lamp. Cat.* 30); cf. 79(frag.5). Led to the stage by flattery I.305(56E). Reproached by the flatterer Titus Petronius I.323(60E). Punished friends and family of Rubellius Plautus II.65(96C). Visited Delphi V.203(385B). Advised by Seneca

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- Caesar, Marcus Salvius Otho, Roman emperor Jan.–April, A.D. 69: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 32b).
- Caesar, Aulus Vitellius, Roman emperor April–December, A.D. 69: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which has been lost, XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 33).
- Caesar, Titus Flavius Vespasianus, Roman emperor A.D. 69–79: persecuted Sabinus and Empona IX.435–441(770C–771C). Viewed a play in which a dog stole the show XII.405(973E–974A).
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- Caesar, Titus Flavius Domitianus, Roman emperor A.D. 81–96: permitted a *flamen* to divorce his wife IV.83(276E). Put Rusticus to death out of envy VI.513(522D–E). His death cf. IX.439(771C) and note *c*. In his reign occurred the revolt of Rhodes X.247(815D); cf. X.157.
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- Caesar, Gaius Julius Caesar, son of M. Agrippa and Julia; grand-son of Augustus: sent to Armenia by Augustus III.235(207E); IV.341(319D–E).
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- Calaureia, an island in the Saronic Gulf: its former name was Eirene IV.199(295E). Where Demosthenes fled for refuge X.427–429(846E–847A) and died X.451(851C).
- Calbia, mother of Nicocrates of Cyrene: her harsh attitude toward her daughter-in-law Aretaphila III.543–547(256B–D). Burned alive by the people of Cyrene III.551(257D).
- Calchas, seer with Greeks at Troy: accused Agamemnon I.153–155(29C).
- Caligula, see Caesar
- Callaeschrus, an Athenian: claimed Antiphon's daughter in marriage X.349(833A).
- Callias, Athenian nobleman, notorious for his wealth and extravagance, c.450–370 B.C.: the scene of Xenophon's *Symposium* set at his home V.297(401C); VII.31(527B); VIII.13(613D); 107(629C); 455(686D); X.257(823D). His flatterers ridiculed in comedy X.43(775E). Archon at Athens in 411–410 B.C. X.363(835D–E).
- Callias, buffoon, not otherwise known XIV.75(1095D).
- Callias, son of Charias: asked the general Iphicrates who he was VI.11(440B); cf. II.87–89(99E); III.103–105(187B).
- Callias, son of Habron: treasurer of military fund in 338–337 B.C. X.407(842F).
- Callias, son of Phaenippus and father of Hipponicus:
Herodotus' treatment of him attacked XI.61–63(863A–B).
- Callias, Spartan: accompanied Persian who brought letter to Agesilaus III.277(213D).
- Callias, Syracusan: provided Demosthenes with the speeches of Zethus of Amphipolis X.415(844C).
- Callicles, an Athenian money-lender to whom Phocion owed money VII.69(533A); X.283(822E); cf. III.109(188A).
- Callicles, character in Plato's *Gorgias* II.207(120E); 211(121D).
- Callicrates, a craftsman: made a chariot covered with the wings of flies and carved verses of Homer on a sesame seed XIII.2.853(1083D).
- Callicratidas, Spartan admiral; died in battle of Arginusae in 406 B.C.: refused a bribe III.331(222B–C); cf. Alexander's words at III.59(180B). His reaction to being slighted by the

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- younger Cyrus III.331–333(222C–E). His opinion of Ionians III.333(222E); cf. similar remark of Agesilaus III.129(190F); 275(213C). Rejected gifts of the younger Cyrus III.333(222E); cf. Agesilaus' reply to Persian king III.275–277(213D–E). Refused to retreat at Arginusae III.333(222E–F). His reaction to omens before battle of Arginusae III.333–335(222F). Not a persuasive speaker X.267(819C). Said that Conon was making an adulteress of the sea XIV.105(1100B). Calligeneia, name of the third day of the Thesmophoria and probably an epithet of Demeter IV.213(298B).
- Callimachus, Athenian archon, 349–348 B.C. X.421(845D).
- Callimachus, Athenian polemarch at the battle of Marathon: died standing up at Marathon IV.257(305B–C); cf. 505(347D). Most responsible after Miltiades for decision to fight at Marathon VIII.101(628E).
- Callimachus, poet of Cyrene, c.305–240 B.C.: quotations and references (Pfeiffer) *Epigrams* 42.5–6: VI.107(455B–C). Fragment 1.18: VII.541(602F). 1.20: I.293(54D). 2.5: VII.215(554A). 47: IV.313(315C). 59, 5–9: VIII.399(677A–B). 80–83: III.531–533(253F), cf. Pfeiffer's note, vol. I, p.87. 100, 1–4: XV.297(frag.158). 114, 8: XIV.383(1135F–1136A), cf. Pfeiffer's note, vol. I, p.128. 191, 32: II.401(155E). 491: II.169(113F). 784: II.29(90D).
- Callinicus ("Conqueror"), a cognomen assumed by ambitious officials IV.449(338C).
- Callinicus, cognomen of Seleucus II, king of Syria 247–226 B.C. VI.431(508D).
- Calliope, one of the Muses: to be found in company of kings, alluding to Hesiod IX.265(743D); 285(746D); X.177(801E). Guides steps of those who are serious IX.285(746C). Pleased with those who pollute speech for money X.37(777D); cf. IX.265–267(743D). Mother of Phrontis X.369(836C).
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- Callippus, an Athenian follower of Dion: plotted against Dion III.39(176F–177A); VII.57(530C). Murdered by the same dagger with which he had killed Dion VII.213(553D).

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- Callippus, an athlete: successfully defended by Hypereides on a charge of corruption X.445(850B).
- Callirrhoe, daughter of Lycus: rescued Diomedes who was to be sacrificed by her father IV.291(311B).
- Callirrhoe, daughter of Phocus: story of her suitors and the death of her father X.19–21(774E–775B).
- Callisthenes, a freedman of Lucullus: driven away by Lucullus' brother on suspicion of applying drugs to his master X.125(792B).
- Callisthenes, of Olynthus, nephew of Aristotle; an historian who accompanied Alexander into Asia: put to death by Alexander (324 B.C.) I.349(65D). Provoked Alexander VI.103(454D); 123(458B); VIII.71(623F–624A). Accused of seeking Alexander's favour in order to secure the rebuilding of Olynthus XIII.2.495(1043D). Reference (*FGrH* IIB, 124) F49: IV.183(292F). It is possible that the references to works by a Callisthenes in the *Parallel Stories* are by this man: *Metamorphoses* II: IV.267(306F). *Macedonica* III: IV.271(307D). *Thracica* III: IV.301(313B).
- Callisthenes, young man of Haliartus: one of two suitors of Aristocleia X.5–7(771F–772C).
- Callisto, granddaughter of the orator Lycurgus X.407(843A–B).
- Callisto, one of the attendant spirits of Empedocles VI.221(474B).
- Callisto, wife of the orator Lycurgus X.407(842E).
- Callistomache, daughter-in-law of the orator Lycurgus X.407(843A–B).
- Callistratus, an Athenian statesman, 4th cent. B.C.: his charges against the Thebans and Argives turned against the Athenians III.145(193C); X.223(810F). An alleged letter from him used as excuse by Theban conspirator to gain entrance to the home of the treasonous oligarch Leontiades VII.503(597D) and see note *a*. His eloquence attracted Demosthenes to oratory X.413(844B–C). Banished X.413(844C).
- Callistratus, an official at Delphi: in office A.D. 83–84 V.351(410A). His hospitality while staying at the resort town of Aedeptus VIII.337–339(667C–D). *Table-Talk* IV.4–5 took

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- Callithyia, daughter of Peiras, who founded Hera's temple at Argos: appointed priestess by her father XV.297(frag.158).
- Callixenus, an Athenian: one of the accusers of Socrates VI.373(499F).
- Callondes (Calondes), the slayer of Archilochus: Corax was his nickname VII.255(560D–E) and note *a*, critical note 5.
- Calpurnia, daughter of Marius: sacrificed by her father IV.287(310D).
- Calpurnius, a Roman, not otherwise known: violated Florentia and later bought her IV.297(312C).
- Calpurnius Crassus, a legate under Regulus in 256 B.C.: taken captive but rescued by his captor's daughter IV.291–293(311C–D).
- Calvus, a Roman slain in the Civil Wars: his body guarded by his dog XII.379(969C).
- Calypso, the nymph who detained Odysseus: in love with Odysseus I.141(27A). Clothed him in her own garment X.337(831D).
- Cambyses, second king of Persia, died 522 B.C.: killed the Apis V.107(368F); cf. V.29(355C) and note *f*. Killed his own brother in fear of losing his kingdom VI.311–313(490A).
- Camerinum, a town in Umbria: a thousand of its men made Roman citizens by Marius III.201(202C–D).
- Camilli, a distinguished family at Rome IV.329(317D).
- Camillus, see Furius
- Camma, wife of the Galatian ruler Sinatus: the story of her love and death III.551–555(257E–258C); IX.423–425(768B–D).
- Camon, father of the musician Phrynis VII.117(539C).
- Campania, Campanian, region of Italy: scene of atrocities during Hannibal's invasion IV.293(311D–E).
- Candaules, king of Lydia, 8th cent. B.C.: slain by Gyges IV.233(302A). Showed off his naked wife to a servant VIII.65(622F).
- Cannae, battle of, in 216 B.C.: a Roman disaster III.159(195D).

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- Canopus, an Egyptian god identified with Serapis: given the title of pilot and from him the star is named V.55(359E).
- Canopus, a town in Egypt: the oracle here considered by Heracleides Ponticus to be one of Pluto V.67(361E).
- Cantabri, an Iberian people of northern Spain: revolted against Rome in A.D. 28 IV.355(322B).
- Cantharion, an Arcadian: deserted to the Eleans but later returned by the Spartans IV.225(300C).
- Canulia, daughter of Papirius Tolucer: her love and death IV.297–299(312D).
- Canus, a flute player: said that his playing afforded him more pleasure than it did his audience X.93–95(786C).
- Canus, Julius, a Stoic philosopher: executed by the Roman emperor Caligula XV.385–387(frag.211).
- Caphene, a Carian maiden: how she saved Nymphaeus and his Melian colonists III.495–497(246D–247A).
- Caphisias, brother of Epameinondas: one of the conspirators in the Theban revolt against the Spartans; a speaker in *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.362, 364–369; 373(575A); 377(575E–F); 381(576D); 395(578D); 423(583D); 435(585D); 439(586B); 445(587D); 485(594A).
- Caphisias, flute player III.85(184C).
- Caphisias, the son of Theon: speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.4: IX.151–153(724D–F).
- Caphisodorus, a Theban youth beloved of Epameinondas: fell with Epameinondas at Mantinea IX.381(761D).
- Capitoline Games: why the cry “Sardians for sale” is made IV.87(277C–D).
- Capitoline Hill (frequently translated “Capitol”), one of the seven hills of Rome: where the elder Scipio, attended by the people, sacrificed in memory of his victory over Hannibal III.167–169(196F–197A); VII.125(540F). Forbidden as dwelling place for the patricians IV.137(285F). Its guards aroused by geese during the Gallic wars IV.147(287C); cf. 367–373(324D–325D). Betrayed to the Sabines by Tarpeia IV.281(309C). Temple to Fortuna built here by Servius Tullius IV.359(322F); cf. IV.113(281E); 159(289B–C).

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- Capitolinus, epithet of Jupiter: his statue polished as one of the first duties of new censors IV.147(287C). His statue destroyed in the Civil War (83 B.C.) V.165(379D).
- Capparus, a watchdog at temple of Asclepius at Athens: how it betrayed a thief XII.381–383(969E–970A).
- Caprarius, see Caecilius
- Capratine Nones, date of Romulus' apotheosis IV.345(320C).
- Capri, the island: where the emperor Tiberius spent his last years VII.539–541(602E).
- Carbo, see Papirius
- Carcinus, Athenian tragic poet: successful with his *Aerope* IV.519(349E).
- Cardaces, mercenary bandits XIV.75(1095D) and note *d*.
- Caria, Carian(s), a country in Asia Minor: their queen Ada befriended Alexander III.57(180A); cf. II.241(127B) and XIV.101(1099C). The Carian Hidrieus instructed by Agesilaus to release his friend Nicias III.131(191B); cf. III.253(209F) and X.207(807F). Seemingly invaded by Agesilaus who thus outwitted Tissaphernes III.249(209A–B). Its governor received a letter from the Spartan king Hippocratidas III.329(222A). The story of Melian colonists who settled there III.495–497(246D–F). The story of its statue of Labrandean Zeus IV.233(301F–302A). Scene of Neileus' struggles IV.517(349E); cf. III.531–533(253F–254B) and VII.543(603B). Place of meeting between Plato and a group of Delians VII.397(579A–B); cf. VII.211(387E). "To test by a Carian" VIII.145(635E). "The carrion heap of Caria" XI.47(860E). "The remotest Carian," i.e. ignorant rustic XI.111(871B); cf. XII.515(989D). "Carian women" XII.507(988B) and note *f*.
- Carian Zeus: received sacrifice from kinsmen of Isagoras XI.47(860E).
- Carmenta, Roman goddess: the origin of her worship and her identification IV.91–93(278B–C). Her friends came late to the rites of Hercules IV.95(278E–F).
- Carmina Popularia, see Anonymous § 4
- Carneades, of Cyrene, 214/3–129/8, founder of the New Acad-

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- emy: said that the sons of wealthy men and of kings learn to ride horseback but learn nothing else well I.315(58F). Wrote nothing IV.391(328A). Caused Cleitomachus to adopt Greek ways IV.393(328C). Said that in important matters it is the unexpected that causes grief and dejection VI.223(474E); cf. 69(449E). Said that censers retain their fragrance long after being emptied VI.237–239(477B). Was accustomed to speak in a very loud voice VI.457(513C); cf. X.119(791A–B). Attacked by the writings of the Stoic Antipater VI.463(514D); cf. XIII.2.765(1072F). Born during the Carneian Festival IX.115(717D). Attacked by certain Stoics XIII.2.439(1036B); cf. VI.463(514D); XIII.2.765(1072F). Derided Epicurus XIV.35(1089C). Said that any creature derives an advantage when it attains the end for which it was created XV.359(frag.193).
- Carneian Festival, Doric festival in honour of Apollo: story of Timotheus' competing in the festival at Sparta III.437(238C); cf. I.447(84A), III.319(220D) and XIV.441(1144F).
- Carneades born in Cyrene during festival IX.115(717D).
- Greeks celebrated festival rather than go to aid of Leonidas at Thermopylae XI.127(873E). Victory in musical competition at Spartan festival once won by Pericleitus XIV.367(1133D).
- Carthage, Carthaginian(s), city in Africa: its annihilation explored by Nasica II.13–15(88A). After its destruction the younger Scipio took no spoils II.75(97D); cf. III.189(200B). Offered children as sacrifice to Cronus, a practice stopped by Gelon II.493(171C); III.27(175A); VII.203(552A); cf. XII.191(942C). Pyrrhus left Sicily for Romans and Carthaginians to wrestle in III.85(184D). The elder Scipio's plan for its capture III.165(196C). Surrendered to Scipio III.165(196C–D). Forced to free Lucius Terentius before signing a treaty with Scipio III.165–167(196D–E). Its defeat by Scipio celebrated III.167–169(196F–197A). Destroyed by the younger Scipio III.185(199F). The scene of the younger Scipio's early campaigns and Cato's praise III.187(200A); X.193(805A). The younger Scipio's discussion with Polybius

about the final assault on the city III.187(200A–B). How it was “plundered” by a young knight before Scipio succeeded III.191(200D–E). Their treaty with the Celts III.493–495(246C–D). An incident in their war with the Romans IV.265(306D–E). Their alliance with the Romans and Vesta’s anger IV.279(309A–B). Often exalted by Fortune IV.331(318A). After its first defeat, the doors of Janus’ temple were closed for the first time in 480 years IV.355(322B). Lost Africa by one defeat IV.365(323F). Its force in Italy under Hannibal eventually exhausted IV.367(324B). The Carthaginian Hasdrubal, under influence of Carneades, adopted Greek ways and assumed the name Cleitomachus IV.393(328C–D). Its defeat in Second Punic War had been prophesied V.287(399C–D). Would have ravaged Sicily but for Dionysius VII.207(552E). The Carthaginian Hannibal rebuked the reluctance of Antiochus to fight VII.561–563(606C). An omen during their war with the Corinthians VIII.395(676D). Hannibal conquered by Scipio X.35(777B). Defeated by Masinissa X.123(791F–792A). Their character X.165–167(799D–E). The women sacrificed their hair for the war effort X.321(828C). Captured the Roman consul Regulus XI.23(857A). Especially venerated Cronus XII.191(942C); cf. II.493(171C); III.27(175A); VII.203(552A). See IX.165(727B), where Plutarch’s friend Sulla (q.v.), who appears frequently as a speaker in dialogues, is described as a Carthaginian. See also III.163(196B) and note *e*, where New Carthage in Spain seems to be meant.

Carvilius, Spurius Maximus Ruga; cos. 234 and 228 B.C.: the first Roman to divorce his wife IV.27(267B–C); 95(278E).

Carvilius, Spurius, freedman of Ruga (above): introduced the letter “g” to the Roman alphabet IV.89(277D). Opened the first school at Rome IV.95(278E).

Carystus, a town in Euboea: home of Charicles X.415(844C).

See also V.477–479(434A), where translator has substituted “Euboea” for the ms. reading “Carystus” in a discussion of asbestos.

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- Casander, see Cassander
- Caspian Sea: near its shores Pompey defeated the Albanians IV.365(324A). Reached by Alexander IV.435(335E). Its mouth on the same parallel as that of the Maeotis XII.183(941B); cf. 209(944B–C).
- Cas(s)ander, son of Antipater; c.350–297 B.C.: angered Alexander by his attentions to a boy III.61(180F). Helped by his brother Perilaus VI.291(486A). Bribed Polyperchon to murder Alexander's son Heracles VII.57(530C–D). Restored Thebes in 316 B.C. VII.207(552F); cf. X.239(814B). His statue destroyed by the Athenians VII.249(559D–E). One of his friends derided by Theophrastus VIII.131(633B). Befriended Deinarchus X.447(850C–D).
- Cassandra, daughter of Priam: slain by Clytemnestra I.135(25F); IV.311(315A). Her prophetic power useless X.277(821B–C). Raped by Ajax XI.23(856F).
- Cassiopaea, a town in Epirus: the account of a ritual IV.207–209(297B–C).
- Cassius, C. Longinus, one of the assassins of Julius Caesar: feared by Caesar III.229(206F). Once received an anonymous report that his son was dead IX.225–227(737B–C), but see note *f* on p.225.
- Cassius Brutus, a Roman youth, otherwise unknown: detected in plot to betray Rome to the enemy and slain by his father IV.275(308B–C).
- Cassius Chaerea, a Roman, an attendant of Caligula and leader in conspiracy against the emperor II.489(170F).
- Cassius Severus, Roman orator; 50 B.C.–A.D. 33: his derisive comment on the speech of a flatterer I.323(60D).
- Cassius Signifer, father of Cassius Brutus: put his treasonous son to death IV.275(308B–C).
- Castor, brother of Polydeuces: called the "Associate-founder" at Argos and believed buried there IV.205(296E–F). Excelled in running VI.293(486B). The so-called "Air of Castor" played by the Spartans as they advanced in battle XIV.411–413(1140C); cf. III.259(210F–211A). See also Dioscuri.

- Castor, of Rhodes, Greek historian of 1st cent. B.C.: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIB, 250) F15: IV.23(266E). F16: IV.115(282A); cf. XII.197(942F). F17: V.77(363C).
- Castus Popillius, see Popillius
- Cataebates ("Heaven-descended"), a title of Alexander the Great IV.447(338A).
- Cathegus, an Etruscan noble: carried off the king's daughter IV.315(315E–F).
- Catiline, see Sergius
- Catos, famous family at Rome III.215(204E). See Porcius.
- Catuli, famous family at Rome III.215(204E). See also Lutatius.
- Caucasus, the mountain chain: reached by Pompey in his conquest of Asia IV.365(324A). The people of the area learned to revere the Greek gods because of Alexander IV.395(328D). A city founded here by Alexander IV.397(328F) and note *a*. Description of Gymnosophists who lived "beyond the Caucasus" IV.413–415(332B). Shows the imprint of Alexander IV.435(335E).
- Caudine Forks, battle of: the actions of Postumius Albinus described IV.263(306B).
- "Causes" (*Aetia*), a work of Callimachus IV.313(315D).
- Cebes, friend and follower of Socrates: sanctioned affection between men I.55(11E). Visited by Theocritus, a Theban seer VII.407(580E). Consulted by Timarchus, who entered the crypt of Trophonius VII.461(590A).
- Cecrops, earth-born, first king of Attica: why he was called twy-formed VII.203(551F).
- Celaenae, a town in Phrygia: scene of the self-sacrifice of Midas' son IV.265–267(306E–F).
- Celeus, legendary king of Eleusis: the first to establish a *prytaneum* VIII.337–339(667D).
- Celtiberians, a people living in central Spain: offered to aid the Romans for a price III.183(199C). At war with the Romans IV.189–191(200D). Their method of making steel from iron VI.445(510F).
- Censorinus, see Aemilius

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- Centaurs, mythical creatures: non-existent X.333(830D). Resulted from mating of humans with animals XII.523(991A). See also Cheiron.
- Ceos, an island in the Aegean Sea: story of virtuous Cean maidens and young men III.509–511(249D–E). Home of the sophist Prodicus X.371(836F).
- Cephalenia, Cephallenians, an island in the Ionian Sea: its territory closed to Odysseus IV.191–193(294C–D). Ruled by Odysseus XII.499(986E).
- Cephalus, an Athenian: ridiculed by the comic poet Plato X.173(801B).
- Cephalus, father of Lysias: a Syracusan who was persuaded by Pericles to move to Athens X.361(835C). After his death, Lysias went with colonists to Thurii X.361–363(835D). The sentiments of his speech in Plato's *Republic* attacked by Chrysippus XIII.2.467–469(1040B).
- Cephalus, great-grandfather of Lysias X.361(835C).
- Cephisocrates, a friend of Lacydes, otherwise unknown: acquitted at a trial by the ruse of Lacydes I.339(63E–F).
- Cephisodorus, led a fleet to the Hellespont X.449(851A).
- Cephisodorus, son of Diogeiton; a Theban: one of the conspirators against the Spartan garrison VII.493(595E); 497(596D). Slain in the attempt to kill Leontiades VII.503–505(597E–F).
- Cephisodotus, son of Praxiteles: with his brother made a wooden statue of the orator Lycurgus and his sons X.411(843F).
- Cephisophon, an orator, otherwise unknown: expelled from Sparta for his lengthy speeches III.443(239C); cf. III.245(208C); 343(224C).
- Cephisus, father of Elieus IV.227(300D).
- Cephis(s)us, river in Attica: Spartans frequently driven from its banks (i.e. from Athens) III.139(192C); 301(217D); X.223(810F). Longing for it makes the rest of the world unattractive VII.533(601D).
- Cephissus, river in Boeotia: on its banks was the home of Plutarch's friend Soclarus VIII.169(640B).

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- Cepion, a disciple of Terpander: invented the Cepion nome XIV.361(1132D) and note *e*. In his day the cithara given its form XIV.367(1133C).
- Cerameicus, a district of Athens: ran with blood when Sulla razed the city VI.413(505B). Its statues solicited by the Cynic Diogenes VII.65(531F). A statue of the orator Lycurgus set up here X.409(843C); cf. X.457(852D). Public burials here granted to family of Lycurgus X.455(852A).
- Ceraunian Mountains, in Epirus: the northern limit of Greece VII.529(601A).
- Ceraunus, see Ptolemy
- Ceraunus ("Thunderer"), son of Clearchus: named in pride by his father IV.449(338B).
- Cerberus, watch-dog of the Underworld: gave Heracles trouble IV.137(285F). Its statue with that of Pluto (Serapis) V.69(362A). To face him offers more hope to mortals than no existence at all after death XIV.137(1105A); cf. 147(1106E).
- Cercaphus, brother of Ochimus: took his brother's bride-to-be IV.209(297C–D).
- Cercidas, poet of Megalopolis, c.290–220 B.C.: reference (Powell) Frag.17.8: X.339(832A).
- Cercopes, gnome-like creatures: gave pleasure to Heracles I.321–323(60C).
- Chabrias, Athenian general, early 4th cent. B.C.: his victory at Naxos celebrated by the Athenians IV.519(349F); cf. 525(350F). Had great influence on Phocion X.117(791A); 197(805F). A product of the Academy XIV.305(1126C). See also VI.10(440B) and critical note 5, where Chabrias is a variant for Charias.
- Chaerea, see Cassius
- Chaeredemus, a brother of Epicurus: honoured by Epicurus in his writings XIV.329(1129A).
- Chaeremon, Athenian tragic poet, early 4th cent. B.C.: references and quotations (Snell=Nauck) Frag.2: II.75(97C). 16: V.325(406B); cf. V.497(437D–E).
- Chaeremonianus (or Chaeremon), of Trallis: speaker in *Table-*

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- Talk* II.7; VIII.175(641B–C), note *b*, and critical note 1.
- Chaerephanes, a Greek painter; otherwise unknown (unless the name is a mistake for Nicophanes): painted pornographic pictures I.93(18B).
- Chaerephon, a follower of Socrates: his report of the oracle on Socrates' wisdom derided by Colotes XIV.245–247(1116E–F).
- Chaeron, son of Apollo: founder of Chaeroneia VI.473(515C).
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- Choreius ("Choral Leader"), epithet of Dionysus VIII.417(680B).
- Chromius, an Argive: one of two survivors in a battle against the Spartans IV.261–263(306A–B).
- Chrysantas, a Persian: praised by Cyrus for his instant obedience IV.67(273F); cf. III.421(236E), where a similar story is told about a Spartan.
- Chrysermus, a Greek historian of Corinth; his dates are unknown: the third book of his *Peloponnesian History* cited (FGrH IIIA, 287: F2a) IV.263(306B). The second book of his *Histories* cited (F4) IV.275(308B).
- Chrysippus, Greek historian, otherwise unknown: the first book of his *Italian History* cited (FGrH IIIC, 832: F1) IV.299(312D).
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Chthonia, one of the attendant spirits of Empedocles VI.221(474B).

Cicero, M. Tullius, Roman orator, statesman and author, 106–43 B.C. Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.11(*Lamp. Cat.* 23): said that Caesar had made his own statues secure by restoring those of Pompey II.31(91A); III.221(205E). Said that he would make his name more esteemed than those of the Catos, Catuli and Scauri III.215(204E). Had a chick-pea instead of “Cicero” engraved on a goblet III.215–217(204E–F). Criticized loud-mouthed orators III.217(204F). Mocked Verres’ son III.217(204F). His reply to Metellus Nepos, who said that Cicero’s speeches had killed more than they had saved III.217(204F–205A); VII.131(541F–542A). Mocked Metellus for his mother’s lack of virtue III.217(205A). Disgusted to hear that report of Vatinius’ death was false III.217(205A–B). His reply to the African who said that he could not hear him III.217–219(205B); cf. VIII.121(631D), where the man is a Libyan named Octavius. Ridiculed Castus Popillius III.219(205B). Derided the orator Hortensius III.219(205B–C). Lampooned the ugly daughters of Voconius III.219(205C). Joked when Sulla’s son Faustus posted notice of action III.219(205C). His joking evaluation of Pompey and Caesar III.219(205C). Blamed Pompey for abandoning Rome to Caesar III.219–221(205C–D). Ridiculed Pompey’s being the son-in-law of Caesar III.221(205D). Said that the man who left Caesar for Pompey, leaving his horse behind, showed greater consideration for the horse III.221(205D). Said that Caesar’s friends who were downcast resembled his

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foes III.221(205D). His reply to Nonius III.221(205E). Freed the slave who reported that an impending case had been postponed III.221–223(205E–F). Fortune imposed Octavian upon him IV.341(319E). Governed the state to keep it safe for Octavian IV.343(319E). Annoyed the Romans by vaunting his success over Catiline VII.125(540F–541A). Banished by Clodius VII.559(605E–F). Confessed that he was helped by Publius Nigidius in putting down the conspiracy of Catiline X.151(797D). Used derision in his speeches X.185(803C).

Quotations and references: *Pro Cluentio* 134: cf. III.191(200E). *Ad Atticum* VII.11.3: cf. III.219–221(205C). VIII.7.2: cf. III.219(205C). X.8.4 and 7: cf. III.219(205C). *De amicitia* 77: cf. III.189(200C). *De legibus* II.11: cf. IV.159(289B); 359(322F–323A). II.21, 54: IV.57(272D). II.22: cf. IV.27(267B). *Pro Milone* IV.10: cf. III.201(202C). *De officiis* III.1: cf. III.163(196B). *De oratore* II.224: cf. IV.67(274A).

Cilicia, Cilician(s), country in Asia Minor: conquered by Alexander IV.385(326F); 453(339A). The condition of its oracles V.479–481(434C–D). Its ruler once converted by an oracle V.481(434D–F). A fair voyage from Cilicia to Athens counted by Antipater among his blessings VI.195(469D); XV.381(frag.206); cf. IX.315(750B). Curious habit of its geese VI.441(510A); XII.367(967B). The redemption of the Cilician Protogenes VII.271–273(563C–E); cf. IX.313–315(750A–B). Where a woman hibernated for two months of each year IX.199(733C). The “voyage from Cilicia to Athens” IX.315(750B); cf. VI.195(469D) and XV.381(frag.206).

Cimbri, Cimbrian(s), a Celtic people who invaded Italy, 105 B.C.: allies from Camerinum who had fought bravely against the Cimbri given Roman citizenship by Marius III.201(202C–D). Repulsed the Romans at the Atiso River III.203(202D–E). Date of their annihilation of the Roman force under Caepio observed as a *dies nefastus* III.205(203A). Marius defeated them after sacrificing his daughter IV.287(310D). His Cimbrian triumph was Marius’ glory

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- IV.333(318C). Aemilius Scaurus, who built the shrine of *Mens*, lived during the Cimbrian Wars IV.335(318E); 357(322C–D). The wars against the Cimbri and Teutons kept apart by Fortune so that Marius could fight each separately IV.367(324C).
- Cimmerians, a mythical people: do not believe in the existence of the sun II.483(169F).
- Cimon, Athenian commander and statesman; c.512–449 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp. Cat.* 19): advanced Athens to supremacy IV.511(348D). Victor over the Persians at the Eurymedon River IV.517(349D); VI.351(496F); VII.205(552B). Accused of incest with his sister VII.205(552B). His descendants honoured at Athens VII.241(558C). Used to invite men of all types to dine together VII.337(667D). Susceptible to love IX.381(761D) and note *c*. Accused of being too fond of wine X.71(782F); 171(800D). Follower of Aristides X.117(791A); 141(795C). Influential in Pericles' time X.179(802C). Shared power with Pericles X.233(812F). Beautified the Agora X.263(818D).
- Cinaethon, of Sparta, one of the Cyclic poets, 8th cent. B.C.: distorted the diction of the oracles V.331(407B).
- Cinaros, a small island in the Aegean Sea: "rocky, unfit for corn or vine or tree" VII.537(602C).
- Cincinnati, a famous family at Rome IV.329(317D).
- Cinesias, Attic dithyrambic poet, 5th cent. B.C.: jeered in public at the poet Timotheus I.113(22A); II.485(170A). An inept and much abused dithyrambic poet IV.509(348B). His name given to a character in a play of the comic poet Plato IX.83(712A). Attacked by the comic poet Pherecrates XIV.421(1141E).
- Cinna, a Roman, otherwise unknown: slain by the Romans on the suspicion that he planned to become king IV.301(313B).
- Cinyradae, ruling family of Paphos: its last member, a poor and obscure man, made king by Alexander IV.461(340D).
- Cinyras, the father of Smyrna: the story of Smyrna's love for her father IV.289(310F–311A).
- Circe, daughter of Helius; the enchantress in the *Odyssey*:

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- changed people into animals I.283(52D); XIII.2.697(1064A); XV.369(frag.200). Those who were changed were useless to her II.303(139A). The mother of Odysseus' son Telegonus IV.317(316A). Speaker in *Beasts are Rational* XII.493–499(985D–986F); 511(988F). “Mingled pains and pangs, tricks and tears” (Empedocles?) XII.563(996D). Taught Odysseus a knot XIII.2.733(1069B). Her name given by Homer to the cyclical revolution and recurrence of birth XV.371(frag.200).
- Cirrha, Cirrhaean(s), a town in Phocis; the port of Delphi: “fight the Cirrhaeans all days and all nights,” the advice of an oracle I.409(76E). Captured by the Aenianians IV.189(293F–294A); cf. 207(297B–C). A group of Cretans led to Cirrha by a dolphin, as were the men sent by Ptolemy to bring back Serapis XII.469–471(984A–B).
- Cissoessa, a spring at Haliartus X.7(772B).
- Cithaeron, mountain range between Attica and Boeotia: a group of Theban exiles went hunting there VII.381(576C); cf. 487(594E). The sacrifice in honour of the victory at Plataea carried to Cithaeron by the men of Aiantis VIII.101(628F). Possible scene of Plutarch's work *On the Festival of Images at Plataea* XV.283. Where Zeus concealed Hera after abducting her XV.289(frag.157, 3). Where Hera hid to watch supposed marriage of Zeus XV.293(frag.157, 6).
- Citium, town on Cyprus: home of Zeno, founder of the Stoic school III.79(183D); VI.21(441A); 183(467D); VII.555(605B); XIII.1.341(1029F).
- Civilis, Gaius Julius, noble Batavian who led revolt in Gaul (A.D. 69–70) IX.435(770D).
- Claudia Quinta, a Roman matron: example of a woman of good repute II.341(145E).
- Claudius, see Appius, Clodius, Marcellus, Metellus
- Clazomenae, one of the cities of Ionia: home of Anaxagoras II.193(118D). Home of a certain Hermodorus VII.475(592C). Home of Timesias X.229(812A). See also V.307(403B) and critical note 10, where Clazomenae is a variant reading for Erythrae.

- Clea, a priestess at Delphi and friend of Plutarch: to her is addressed *The Bravery of Women* III.473; 475(242E) and *Isis and Osiris* V.5; 7(351C); 11(352C); 29(355B); 85(364E).
- Cleadas, a Plataean: piled up the communal burial mound for those who died at Plataea, according to Herodotus XI.123(873A–B).
- Cleander, of Aegina: acted as secret executioner for Procles, the tyrant of Epidaurus V.309(403C).
- Cleander, son of M. Sedatus: the essay *How to Study Poetry* composed for his instruction I.77(15A–B).
- Cleander, Spartan associated with Callicrates, the commander of the Spartan fleet in 406–405 B.C.: rebuked by Callicrates III.331(222C). Appointed deputy-commander at battle of Arginusae III.335(222F).
- Cleanthes, of Assos, successor to Zeno in the Stoic school; 331/330–232/231 B.C.: left his home in Assos to teach VII.555(605B); XIII.2.417(1033D). Composed many works XIII.2.415(1033B). Refused Athenian citizenship XIII.2.421(1034A). Quotations and references (SVF I) Frag.464: I.255(47E). 465: X.331(830C–D). 470: I.297(55C). 500: XII.55(923A) and note *a*. 502: V.301(402A). 510: XIII.2.787(1075D). 515: XII.369–371(967E). 535: I.165(31D–E). 536: XIII.2.785(1075B). 547: V.155(377D). 562: I.175(33C). 563: XIII.2.427(1034D). 597: X.331(830C–D).
- Clearchus, Athenian archon: see X.363(835E) and critical note 6.
- Clearchus, of Soli, pupil of Aristotle: references and quotations (Wehrli) Frag.4: XIII.1.317(1022C). 97: XII.39–41(920E–F); 45(921E).
- Clearchus, Spartan general in the expedition of Cyrus the Younger; put to death by the Persians, 401 B.C.: appeared pleasant and cheerful in battle I.365(69A); VIII.53(620D–E).
- Clearchus, tyrant of Heracleia in Pontos, 4th cent. B.C.: carried a thunderbolt instead of a sceptre IV.449(338B). Used to sleep in a chest X.63(781D–E).

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- Cleidamus, a man of Tanagra: his story about the hero Eunostus IV.227–229(301A).
- Cleidemus (or Cleitodemus), Athenian historian and antiquarian: references (*FGrH* IIIB, 323) T3: IV.495(345E). F22: cf. VIII.101(628E).
- Cleinias, a Pythagorean: his advice on sexual intercourse VIII.249(654B).
- Cleisthenes, Athenian statesman and reformer, 6th cent. B.C.: influenced Aristides X.117(790F–791A); 197(805F). Maligned by Herodotus XI.45(860C). Attacked by the Stoics XIII.2.421(1033F).
- Cleisthenes, the tyrant of Sicyon, c.600–570 B.C.: helped check the wantonness of the Sicyonians VII.209(553B).
- Cleitodemus, see Cleidemus
- Cleitomachus, of Carthage, born c.187 B.C.; pupil of Carneades and briefly head of the Academy: his description of the younger Scipio's tour of the East III.191(200E), but see note *b* and X.33–35(777A), where Poseidonius is given as author of the remark. Changed his name from Hasdrubal when persuaded by Carneades to adopt Greek ways IV.393(328D).
- Cleitomachus, Theban athlete: refused to listen to discussions about sex IX.75(710D–E).
- Cleitonymus, Greek historian of uncertain date: references: *Italian History*: IV.275(308B–C). *History of Sybaris*, second book: IV.289(310F).
- Cleitophon, Greek historian of uncertain date: reference: *Gallic History*, first book: IV.279–281(309B–C).
- Cleitophon, son of Aristonymus; pupil of Socrates IV.393(328C).
- Cleitोरians, a people of northern Arcadia: an event in their war against the Spartans III.391(232A).
- Cleitus, a Macedonian commander; slain in 318 B.C.: became arrogant with pride IV.447(338A).
- Cleitus, one of Alexander's generals: angered Alexander I.377(71C). Slain by Alexander VI.69(449E); 123(458B); X.61(781A–B).

- Cleobis, an Argive, brother of Biton: more blest than Croesus, according to Solon I.315(58E). Story of the filial devotion of Biton and Cleobis II.145(108F); XV.247–249(frag.133).
- Cleobule, mother of the orator Demosthenes X.413(844A).
- Cleobulina, the daughter of Cleobulus, famed for her riddles; her real name was Eumetis: an example of a woman of good repute II.341(145E). Present at the *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.359–361(148C–E); 369(150B); 373(150E); 391–393(154B); 401(155E). The name Cleobulina better known than Eumetis V.297(401B).
- Cleobulus, of Rhodes, one of the Seven Wise Men: speaker in the *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.347; 375(151C); 381(152A); 395(154E); 401(155D); 409–411(157A–C). Forced his way on to the list of Wise Men V.205(385E).
- Cleocritus, an Athenian archon, 412–411 B.C. X.363(835D–E).
- Cleodorus, a physician: speaker in the *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.383(152D); 389–393(153E–154C); 407–409(156F–157A); 411(157C); 415(158A–B); 419(158F); 423(159E).
- Cleomachus, a Pharsalian general: the story of his death IX.375–379(760E–761B).
- Cleombrotus, father of the Spartan commander Pausanias III.381(230C): cf. IV.273(308B), where his name is given as Agesilaus.
- Cleombrotus, of Acharnae, husband of Callisto X.407(843A).
- Cleombrotus I, son of Pausanias; king of Sparta 380–371 B.C.; fell in battle of Leuctra: father of the Spartan king Agesipolis III.285(215B). His remark to a foreigner on fatherhood III.335(223A); cf. 363(227F). Father of Cleomenes III.343(224C).
- Cleombrotus, Spartan, friend of Plutarch: speaker in *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.353(410A); 355(410C); 359(411B); 361(411E); 375(414C); 377(414E–F); 381–395(415D–418A); 395–399(418A–419A); 405–407(420A–C); 409–417(420E–422C).
- Cleomenes I, king of Sparta, c.517–488 B.C.: said that a good king should do good to his friends and evil to his enemies III.303(218A). Said that Homer was the poet of the Spartans

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- and Hesiod the poet of the Helots III.335(223A). Defended violation of his oath with the Argives III.335(223A–B); 337(223C). Repulsed from Argos when Argive women joined the fight III.337(223B–C); 489–491(245C–E). Refused to be dissuaded from attacking Argos III.337(223C). Criticized Samian ambassador for speaking too long III.337(223D). His reply to a captured pirate III.337–339(223D). His reply to a base critic III.339(223D). His reply to a citizen about a king's duty III.339(223E). Turned to mind-healers and seers during a lingering illness III.339(223E). His reply to a man speaking at length about bravery III.339(223F). His reply to the Argives threatening vengeance for a former defeat III.339(223F). His reply to a man accusing him of being inclined to luxury III.339–341(223F). His reply to a man wishing to introduce him to a noted musician III.341(223F–224A); cf. 307(218C). Persuaded the Spartans to expel the Samian despot Meandrius III.341(224A–B). Said that the Argives were trainers in battle for the Spartan youths III.341(224B). Explained why spoils taken in war were not dedicated to the gods III.341(224B); cf. 345(224F). Brother of Leonidas, the hero of Thermopylae III.347(224F). Father of Gorgo III.455(240D). Accused by Herodotus of illicit relationship with wife of Isagoras XI.45(860D).
- Cleomenes II, son of Cleombrotus; king of Sparta 370–309 B.C.: refused gift of cocks that died fighting III.135(191E–F); 343(224 C).
- Cleomenes III, king of Sparta, 236–222 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp. Cat.* 9): fell into disfavor with Ptolemy I.289(53E). Why he did not enjoy the recital at a banquet XII.331(961A).
- Cleomenes, a physician, friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* VI.8: VIII.501(694F).
- Cleon, demagogue and leader of popular party at Athens from 428 B.C. until his death in battle of Amphipolis in 422 B.C.: tried to arouse the Athenians against the comic poet Aristophanes I.379(71D). Victor at Sphacteria where he took many prisoners and the shield of Brasidas IV.493(345D);

- 517(349D). Attacked by Aristophanes in his *Knights* VI.483(517A); cf. X.189(804C). Had the assembly adjourned because he was having guests for dinner X.165(799D). Example of a wicked man who succeeded in politics X.195(805D); cf. XIII.2.707(1065C). Renounced his friends when he decided to enter politics X.203(806F). Refused to delegate authority and undertook tasks for which he was unsuited X.231(812E). Caused turmoil by proposing radical economic reforms X.263(818C). Criticized by Thucydides for "unwise speech" XI.11(855B) and for his misdeeds 13(855C).
- Cleon, native of Daulia: said that he had never had a dream V.497(437E).
- Cleon, rhetorician of Halicarnassus, c.400 B.C.: wrote a seditious speech for Lysander which was discovered after the Spartan's death III.269(212C); 377(229F-230A).
- Cleonae, Cleonaeans, a town in Phocis: site of a Phocian victory over the Thessalians III.485(244D). Where Heracles slew the Molionidae V.295(400E-F). Struggled with the Sicyonians over the boy Teletias, who was torn apart VII.209(533A-B). Where the orator Hypereides was tortured and slain, according to some X.441(849C).
- Cleonice, a maiden of Byzantium: slain by the Spartan commander Pausanias VII.223(555C).
- Cleonymus, younger son of Cleomenes II; denied the throne in 309 B.C. after his father's death: assisted by Pyrrhus in his effort to win the throne III.315(219F).
- Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, 69-30 B.C.: part of Octavian's Fortune, since she removed Antony IV.343(319F).
- Cleophantus, the son of Themistocles: how he had more power than anyone else in Greece I.7(1C); III.93(185D).
- Cleophon, Athenian demagogue, 5th cent. B.C.: example of a wicked man who succeeded in politics X.195(805D).
- Cleotimus, the brother of Procles the tyrant of Epidaurus: sent by his brother to the Delphic oracle V.309(403D).
- Clio, one of the Muses: described by Simonides V.303(402C-D). Claims laudatory eloquence as her province, since her name is derived from *klea* ("praise") IX.267(743D). With Cal-

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- liope and Thalia directs our serious steps IX.285(746C).
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- Clodius Pulcher, P.; unprincipled Roman demagogue: involved
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- Cloelia, a Roman maiden: sent as a hostage to Porsena, her
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- Clonas, early Greek musician and poet: the first to construct
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- Clopidae, a fictional Attic deme used by Aristophanes in his
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- Clotho, one of the Fates (translators occasionally translate it by
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- Clouds*, comedy of Aristophanes I.49(10C).
- Clusia, daughter of an Etruscan king: outraged by the Roman
 general Valerius Torquatus IV.277–279(308F–309A).
- Cluvius, M. Cluvius Rufus, Roman historian; probably the gov-
 ernor of Spain in 69 A.D. who was praised for his eloquence
 by Tacitus: reference (Peter) Frag.4: IV.159(289C–D).
- Clymene, the mother of Phaethon: a character in Euripides'
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- Clytemnestra, wife of Agamemnon: slew Agamemnon and Cassandra I.135(25F). Resisted Aegisthus at first I.169(32C). Her dream VII.221(555A).
- Clytomedes, the son of Oenops: defeated in a boxing match by Nestor VIII.165(639C).
- Cnidus, a city of Caria in Asia Minor: the misuse of Cnidian berries II.277(134D). Their "Forgetful Ones" and "Dismitter" IV.179(292A–B). Home of Aretades IV.275(308C); 297(312B). The crown of the Cnidians given to the dancing-girl Pharsalia by Philomelus, the tyrant of Phocis V.279(397F). The Cnidian Clubhouse at Delphi V.365(412D). Home of Eudoxus VII.399(579C); cf. XIV.307(1126D). Honoured in Corcyra for having rescued three hundred Corcyrean boys XI.43–45(860B). Home of Ctesias XII.411(974E). Their laws drawn up by Eudoxus XIV.307(1126D).
- Cnossians, inhabitants of Cnossus in Crete: their curious method of borrowing money IV.241(303B).
- Coan(s), see Cos
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- Cocytus, river in the Underworld II.135(106F); XIV.147(1106E).
- Codrus, legendary king of Athens: his death saved Athens IV.285(310A). His children settled the Cyclades VII.543(603B). Son of Melanthus, an exile from Messene VII.567(607B).
- Coenus, the father of Alexander by Anaco X.387(839D).
- Coeraneum, a cave on the island of Sicinus; named after Coeranus, who reached safety here XII.477(985A).
- Coeranus, a man from Paros: rescued by a dolphin and put ashore on the island of Sicinus XII.475–477(984F–985C).
- Coliadae, a clan at Ithaca: descendants of Eumaeus IV.191–193(294C–D).
- Colias, an Attic promontory: a source of fine clay for pottery I.229(42D); VIII.397(676E) and note *a*. (In both places the name occurs only in the text, not in the translation.)

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- Collytus(-te), an Attic deme: not all Athenians live here
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- Colonus, son of Cephisus, an Attic hero IV.227(300D–F).
- Colonus, an Attic deme: scene of Sophocles' play, *Oedipus at Colonus* X.87(785A).
- Colonus, a hill near Thermopylae XI.79(866A); 83(866E) (in both places the word is translated "Hill").
- Colophon, Colophonian(s), a city of Lydia in Asia Minor: home of Xenophanes III.29(175C); VI.457(513B); XV.331(frag.179, 4). Do not celebrate the Ionian festival Apaturia, according to Herodotus XI.35–37(859A). Home of Nicander XI.85(867A). Home of Polymnestus XIV.361(1132C); 365(1133A); 373(1134B).
- Colotaras ("Colly") and Colotarion ("Collikins"), nicknames given to Colotes by Epicurus XIV.191(1107E); 221(1112D).
- Colotes, of Lampsacus, a follower of Epicurus, 4th–3rd cent. B.C.: attacked by Plutarch throughout the dialogue *That Epicurus Actually Makes a Pleasant Life Impossible* XIV.15–149(1086C–1107C); cf. esp. XIV.3–10; 15(1086C–D); 17(1086E); 103(1100A); 105(1100C). Attacked by Plutarch throughout the dialogue *Reply to Colotes* XIV.191–315(1107D–1127E); cf. XIV.153–189; XV.15(*Lamp. Cat.*81).
- Comarchios, a musical nome XIV.361(1132D).
- Comica Adespota, see Anonymous §5.
- Comitium, a place in the Roman Forum IV.99(279D).
- Comminius and Comminius Super: son and father in a Roman tale of a stepson falsely accused of rape by his step-mother IV.307(314B–C).
- Conatus, see Valerius
- Conon, Athenian general; c.444–392 B.C.: victorious over the Spartans (394 B.C.) and rebuilt the long walls (393 B.C.), thus bringing about the Peace of Antalcidas (387 B.C.)
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Copais, a lake in Boeotia: Agamemnon bathed in its waters XII.521(990E).

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- Cratippus, of Athens, a Greek historian, probably 2nd cent. B.C. although Dionysius of Halicarnassus called him a contemporary of Thucydides, whose history he continued: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIA, 64) T2: IV.493–495(345C–E). F3: X.355–357(834C–D).
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- Cyrenaic philosophers, school founded at Cyrene by Aristippus: *On the Cyrenaic Philosophers* a lost work of Plutarch XV.25(*Lamp. Cat.* 188). References and quotations (Mannebach) Frag.190: VIII.351(674A–B). 218: XIV.269–271(1120B–F). 240: XIV.33(1089A). See also IX.47(705A–B): "Walls running round," a Cyrenaic reference to the seclusion necessary for some pleasures (not in Mannebach). See also Aristippus, Hegesias, Theodorus.
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- Deinon, of Colophon, edited and continued Ctesias’ *Persian
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V.351(410A); 365(412C); 373(414B); 375(414C); 393(417F); 411(421B–C); 475(433C); 485(435D); cf. XV.17(*Lamp. Cat.* 88). An inscription set up here by the Spartan king Agis VI.185(467E). Near Delphi Eumenes II was ambushed by Perseus' men VI.309(489D). Oracle consulted by the Thessalians concerning a new king VI.323(492A–B). Once lost a quantity of gold and silver VII.211(553C–D). Wrongly accused Aesop of robbery and put him to death VII.233(556F–557B); cf. V.295(401A). Their crimes avenged on their children by Justice VII.245(558F). Oracle held in common by Apollo and Night, according to Orpheus VII.289(566C). The site of the Pythian Games VII.551(604C). Home of Xenocles VIII.141(635A). *On the Treasuries at Delphi*, a work of Polemon VIII.387(675B). Scene of dinner in *Table-Talk* VII.2: IX.23(700D). The proverb “who sacrifices at Delphi must buy meat for himself” IX.67(709A). The Athenians dedicated here a bronze palm-tree to Apollo IX.149(724B). Sacrifice to Apollo the Boxer (Pyctes) IX.151(724C). Men of old first killed animals on advice of the oracle IX.181(729E–F). Scene of Poseidon's defeat by Apollo IX.249(741A). Named the original three Muses after musical notes IX.273(744C); cf. 277(745A–C). Called Aphrodite “Harmony” IX.427(769A); cf. II.405(156C–D). Visited by Sabinus IX.439(771C). Visited by two Spartan youths who later outraged the daughter of Scedasus X.13(773C). An insurrection caused by Crates X.295(825B). Received a golden bowl from the Romans X.321(828C). Delphic priestess persuaded to deliver false responses by Cleisthenes, according to Herodotus XI.45(860C–D). Offerings and inscriptions set up by various Greek states for victims in the Persian Wars XI.107(870D–E). Oracle dissatisfied with the offering of the Aeginetans, according to Herodotus XI.113(871C). An inscription set up here by Pausanias XI.125(873C). Once in the possession of Tityus, Typhon, and the Python XII.219(945B). The Delphic priestess (Thyiades) once rescued from Parnassus XII.273(953C). Home of one Dionysius XII.355(965C). The Pythoness once fought with

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Delphinios (“of the dolphin”), epithet of Apollo XII.469(984A).

Delphus, the Spartan leader of a colony to Melos and Crete III.499(247D); IV.201–203(296B–D).

Demades, an Athenian orator; a leader of the pro-Macedonian faction; an opponent of Demosthenes; put to death by Antipater, 318 B.C.: said that Athens never voted for peace except when wearing black II.239(126D–E). Said that with Alexander dead the Macedonian army resembled the blind Cyclops III.69(181F); cf. IV.441(336F). Ridiculed for his gluttony by Antipater III.81(183F); cf. VII.19(525C); 23(526A). Ridiculed for his acquisitiveness by Antipater III.115(188F). Said that sword-swallowers used Spartan swords because they were short III.133–135(191E); 293(216C). Ridiculed for his gluttony by Demosthenes VII.23(526A); cf. III.81(183F); VII.19(525C). Praised for his effective oratory X.183(803A). Ridiculed for his misconduct by Demosthenes X.185(803D). Attacked in the speeches of Hypereides X.221(810C). Chided by Phocion X.223(811A); cf. III.109(188A). Used a trick to prevent the Athenians helping Alexander’s enemies X.263–265(818E–F). His statues melted down and made into chamber-pots X.273(820F). Convicted on the charges brought by Lycurgus X.409(843D). Called the theoric fund the glue of democracy XIII.1.123(1011B). References and quotations (de Falco²): Frag.6: II.239(126D–E). 8: III.133–135(191E); 293(216C).

- 10: X.263–265(818E–F). 15: III.69(181F). 17: cf. X.183(803A). 36: XIII.1.123(1011B). 46: VII.19(525C). 47: X.223(811A). 51: cf. VII.23(526A). 54: cf. X.185(803D). 66: cf. X.435(848B). 67: cf. III.99(186C) and note *b*; X.183(803A) and note *e*. 71: cf. III.81(183F) and note *c*; VII.19(525C).
- Demaratus, a Greek historian: the second book of his *Arcadian History* cited IV.281–283(309C–E).
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Dorotheus, a Greek historian: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIA, 289) F1a: IV.287(310D–E). F2b: IV.313(315C). F4: IV.293(311E).

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- cf. 207(297B–C). “The flowery plain of Dotion” (Pindar?) IX.297(748B) and note *b*.
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- Dromichaetes, king of the Getae in Thrace, c.300 B.C.: overpowered the Macedonian Lysimachus, who surrendered his kingdom for a drink of water III.79(183F); cf. II.239–241(126E–F); VII.225(555D–E).
- Dromocleides, a flatterer of Demetrius: entered public life for the money X.163(798E).
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- Drusus, Julius Caesar, the son of Tiberius VIII.75(624C).
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- Dryas, the father of the Thracian king Lycurgus I.79(15D); cf. VI.79(451C).
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- Dryus, the ruler of the Solymi: slain by Cronus V.413(421D).
- Dulichium, an island near Ithaca VII.545(603D).
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- “*E*” at Delphi, *The*, the title of Plutarch’s essay V.199–253(384D–394C); cf. esp. V.194–197; 199(384D); 201(384F); 205–209(385F–386D); 215(387D–E); 235–237(391C–E); 439(426F).
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- Echecrates, a character in Plato's *Phaedo* VII.339(572C).
- Echecrates, a prophetic priest at Delphi at the time of the Persian wars V.365(412B).
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- Echelaus, led an expedition to found a colony at Lesbos II.441(163B).
- Echemus, the brother of Ochine IV.227(300E).
- Echepolus, of Sicyon, bribed Agamemnon with the mare Aethre to avoid service at Troy I.171–173(32F); III.249(209C); VI.363–365(498B); IX.415(767A); XII.507(988A).
- Echinades, nine small islands in the Ionian Sea at the mouth of the river Achelous V.401(419B); cf. VII.545(603D), where the name is given as Echinae.
- Echinae, see Echinades
- Echo, a nymph: interpreted in the Bathyllic dance IX.81(711F).
- Ecprepes, a Spartan Ephor: cut away two strings from the nine-stringed lyre of Phrynis III.319(220C); cf. I.447(84A); III.437(238C–D); XIV.441(1144F).
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- Eetioneia, a mole at Peiraeus, fortified by the Four Hundred X.349(832F) and note *a*, critical note 2.
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- Epameinondas, Theban general and statesman; c.420–362 B.C.: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which has been lost, XV.9(*Lamp. Cat.* 7); cf. XV.75–77(frag.1) and comments at XV.74–75. Followed philosophy in public life I.37(8B). Example of a statesman I.113(21F); cf. X.287(823E). Praised by Spintharus as one who knew much and spoke seldom I.213(39B); cf. VII.477–479(592F–593A). His character not corrupted by his control over many people I.285(52F). Example of a good man I.453(83A–B). His friendship with Pelopidas II.51(93E);

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III.151(194C). Once asked how a man found time to die with so much going on II.287(136D). His troops never fell into panic III.139(192C). Said that death in war was the most beautiful III.139(192C). Allowed no fat men in his army III.139(192C–D). Refused to be a guest at an extravagant dinner III.139–141(192D); XIV.101(1099C). Indignant at having consumed a large quantity of oil III.141(192D–E). Remained sober even on a holiday III.141(192E); X.63(781C). Released a worthless man on the request of the man's mistress after refusing the same favour to Pelopidas III.141(192E–F); X.211(808D). His handling of conflicting oracles III.141(192F). Explained the omen of a thunder-clap III.143(192F–193A). Pleased that his victory at Leuctra occurred while his parents were alive III.143(193A); X.95(786D); XIV.91–93(1098A–B). Chastised his own immoderate rejoicing III.143(193A–B). Caused Spartan losses at Leuctra to be known to all III.143(193B). Rejected Jason's offer of money III.143–145(193B–C); VII.425(583F) and Artaxerxes' III.145(193C). His retort to the Athenians who reproached the Thebans and Argives because of Oedipus and Orestes III.145(193C–D); X.223(810F). His retort to the Spartans who spoke at length III.145(193D); VII.151(545A). His threat to the Athenians who formed an alliance with Alexander of Pherae III.145–147(193D–E). Liked to keep the Boeotians continually under arms III.147(193E). Ridiculed the Athenian general Chabrias for erecting a trophy after a minor skirmish III.147(193F). Ridiculed the new weapons of the Athenians III.147(193F). Dismissed his shield bearer who had accepted a large sum of money from a captive III.147–149(194A). Refused to evaluate his place among famous generals III.149(194A). His defense and acquittal on the charge of illegally extending his command III.149–151(194A–C) and note *c*; VII.123–125(540D–E); X.259(817F); for a different implication cf. X.167(799E). His dying request that the Thebans make peace with Sparta III.151(194C). Obtained Pelopidas' release from Alexander

of Pherae III.153(194E). His victory at Leuctra III.279–281(214C). His death at Mantinea meant an eventual Theban defeat III.281(214C–D); cf. 151(194C). Executed his son, even though victorious, for engaging the Spartans against orders IV.275–277(308D). His death at Mantinea a virtuous one IV.481(344B). His operations against the Spartans after Leuctra IV.497–501(346B–F). His cavalry skirmish with the Athenians at Mantinea the subject of a painting by Euphranos IV.497–501(346B–F). His splendid victories the match for costly buildings IV.515–517(349C). Had no wealth VI.185(467E); VII.31(527B). His valour VI.211(472D). His deeds recounted so frequently by a bore that the man was called “Epameinondas” VI.463(514C). Attributed the victory at Leuctra to his men VII.133(542B). His role in the Theban conspiracy (379 B.C.) against the Spartan garrison set forth in the dialogue *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.362, 364, 367–370; 373–509(575B–598F) and notes *passim*; cf. esp. 399–401(579D–F); 417–419(582D–F); 425–437(583F–586A); 449(588B); 477(592F); 485(594A–B); 505(598C–D). Changed infantry formations VIII.41(618C). Drank vinegary wine VIII.133(633E) and critical note 4. Rescued his army put into difficulties by his officers VIII.417(680B); cf. X.149(797A), or is this a different occasion? His love of two youths IX.381(761D). Drove the Spartan garrison from Thebes and later defeated them at Leuctra X.17(774B). Refused an offer of winter quarters from the Arcadians X.103(788A). Attacked by the orator Menecleides X.195(805C). Aided Pammenes X.197(805F). Advised a needy friend to request funds from a rich man X.213(809A). Dignified the office of *telemarch* X.223–225(811B). Served as Pelopidas’ orator X.267(819C). The rise of Thebes under his leadership foretold cf. XI.79(865F). His epitaph commemorating his victories over Sparta XIV.91(1098A). Example of a famous general XIV.99(1099C); 327(1128F); cf. X.287(823E). Called “iron-guts” by the Epicureans, who belittled his deeds XIV.309–311(1127A). Not active until his fortieth year XIV.331(1129C).

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- Epaneimene ("Lower-pitched"), a Lydian musical mode
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- Epaphroditus (Felix in Latin), the nickname of Sulla
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- Epaphus, the son of Zeus and Io: identified with the Egyptian
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- Epeirote History*, a work of Critolaus IV.269(307B).
- Epeirus, Epeirote(s), a country in the N.W. of Greece: did not
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- Epeius, the Greek who built the Wooden Horse at Troy
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- Ephebus, an Athenian, friend of Plutarch IX.199(733C).
- Ephesian Letters, a magical formula: recited by those possessed
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- Ephesus, Ephesian(s), city of Caria in Asia Minor: Antiochus
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- Ephialtes, Athenian politician, 4th cent. B.C.: bribed Demosthenes with Persian funds X.433(847F). Believed to have bribed Hypereides with Persian funds X.437(848E).
- Ephialtes, Athenian statesman and general; a friend and partisan of Pericles: a good man X.179(802C). Curtailed the power of the Boule at Athens X.197(805D); 231(812D).
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- Ephorus, of Cumae, a Greek historian, c.405–330 B.C.: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIA, 70) T1: cf. X.375(837C). T4: X.383(839A). T6: XIII.2.495(1043D). T21: X.185(803B). T33: cf. VI.463(514C). F187: XI.97(869A). F189: XI.15(855F). F213: VI.463(514C). See also XI.79(866A) and note *c*.
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- Epicaste, the mother of Oedipus VI.477(516B). See also Jocasta.
- Epicharmus, Sicilian writer of comedy; spent some time at the court of Hiero, the ruler of Syracuse; 5th cent. B.C.: mocked Hiero for having put to death some of his friends I.359–361(68A). Punished by Hiero for having made an indecent remark in the presence of the ruler’s wife III.29(175C). References and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.B2: cf. VII.245(559A); XIII.2.847(1083A). B9: II.151(110A). B12: II.79(98B); IV.437(336B); XII.331(961A) and note *a*; cf. XII.413(975B). B31: VI.441(510C). B32: I.113(21E); VII.75(534A). B54: cf. XII.193(942D).
- Epicles, an Athenian: rebuked Demosthenes for always preparing his speeches X.435(848C).
- Epicurus, Epicurean(s), Athenian philosopher, 342/1–271/70 B.C.: references and quotations: *Ep. ad Herod.* 39, 41: XIV.229(1114A). 43: XIV.243(1116D). 46–48: XIV.273(1121A). 48: XIV.243(1116D). 50: XIV.243(1116D).

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For Plutarch’s extant and lost works on Epicurus and Epicurean philosophy, see XV.15(*Lamp.Cat.* 80, 82); 21(*Lamp.Cat.* 129, 133, 143); 23(*Lamp.Cat.* 155), cf. II.452; 23(*Lamp.Cat.* 159); see also perhaps XV.29(*Lamp.Cat.* 226), cf. XIV.129, note *a*.

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Epidamnians, inhabitants of Epidamnus, the Latin Dyrrachium, a city in Illyria: who the “Seller” is among them IV.211(297F–298A).

Epidaurus, Epidaurian(s), a city on the east coast of Argolis: have the shrine of Asclepius outside the city IV.141(286D). Who the “dusty-feet” and the “directors” were here IV.177(291D–E). Under the despot Procles V.309(403C).

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Epimenides, priest and prophet of Phaestus in Crete; considered by some to be one of the Seven Wise Men (cf. II.347): made and used to consume the compound *alimos* (“Hungerbane,” “Anti-Hunger,” etc.) II.411(157D); XII.177(940C); XV.109–111(frag.26) and notes. Learned this compound from Hesiod II.413(157E); cf. 415(158B). Consulted oracle at Delphi V.351(409E–F). Slept for fifty years X.81–83(784A–B). Purified Athens X.273(820D). References and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A4: X.273(820D). A5: II.411(157D); XII.177(940C); XV.109–111(frag.26); cf. II.413(157E); 415(158B). B11: V.351(409E–F).

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- Erato, one of the Muses: her connection with the sexual urge IX.287(746F).
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 965: II.185(116F). 966: I.203(120A). 967: II.265(132B).
 968: V.165(379D). 969: V.199(384D). 970: V.231(390C);
 461(431A). 971: V.387(416D); XIV.41(1090C).
 972: I.107(20F–21A); V.461(431A). 973: V.469(432C); cf.
 285(399A). 974: VI.157(464A); X.225(811D).
 975: VI.259(480D). 976: VII.25(526C). 977: VII.69(532F).
 978: VII.115(539B). 979: VII.187(549A–B); cf. V.189(549D).
 980: VII.231(556E); 267(562F). 981: VII.553(604E). 982:
 VIII.331(666C). 983: IX.15(699A); cf. XIII.2.527(1047D).
 984: IX.89(713D). 985: IX.291(747D). 986: IX.343(755B).
 987: X.177(801F). 988: X.231(812E). 989: VIII.193(644D);
 XII.357(965E); cf. XII.413(975B). 990: XIII.1.329(1028F).
 991: XIII.2.469(1040B). 994: I.129(24D). 996: VI.501(520C).
 1009: cf. XII.137(934D). 1024: cf. VII.201(551D). 1044: cf.
 VI.423–425(507A). 1069: I.105(20D). 1078: II.185(116F).
 1084: IX.421(767F). 1086: I.381(71F); II.17(88D);
 VI.263(481A); XIV.209(1110E).
- Euripus, the strait between Euboea and the mainland
 IV.205(296E).
- Europa, the sister of Cadmus: did not return home after her ab-
 duction by Zeus VII.567(607B).
- Europe, the continent: provided one judge, Aeacus, in the Un-
 derworld II.209(121C–D). Joined to Asia by Xerxes and Alex-
 ander IV.401(329E). *Cities Lying in Europe and Asia*

- (Colotes) XIV.231(1114B).
- Eurotas, a river near Sparta: used as a symbol for Sparta itself III.139(192C), cf. 301(217D) and X.233(810F); III.367(228C); 401(233C); 427(237A); 429(237B); 459(241A); IV.331(317F); VII.533(601D).
- Euryanassa, the mother of Pelops IV.303(313D).
- Eurybiades, a Spartan, commander of the allied Greek fleet in the Persian War, 480 B.C.: confronted by Themistocles III.89(185B). His refusal to fight at Salamis brought to naught by Themistocles III.91(185B–C). Bribed by Themistocles to engage the Persians at Artemesium XI.87(867C). A conversation with Themistocles XI.101(869E–F).
- Eurycleia, the nurse of Odysseus cf. VI.417(506A).
- Eurycles, a famous ventriloquist V.377(414E); see E. R. Dodds, *The Greeks and the Irrational*, pp.77ff. and 89 n.47.
- Eurycles, one of Augustus' commanders at Actium: a descendant of the Spartan Brasidas III.235(207F).
- Eurycrates, father of the Spartan king Anaxander III.299(217B).
- Eurycratidas, father of the Spartan king Leo, early 7th cent. B.C. III.345(224F).
- Eurycratidas, Spartan king, 6th cent. B.C.: explained why the Ephors tried cases involving contracts III.323(221B) and note *d*.
- Eurydice, an Illyrian: her love for her children I.67–69(14B–C).
- Eurydice, the bride of Pollianus, both young friends of Plutarch, who addressed to them the essay *Advice to Bride and Groom* II.299(138A); 337(145A); 341(145E).
- Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus IX.383(761F).
- Eurymedon, a river of Pamphylia in Asia Minor, where Cimon defeated the Persians c.466 B.C.: the battle IV.517(349D); VI.351(496F); VII.205(552B); X.239(814C).
- Eurypylos, a Greek hero at Troy: character in one of Sophocles' plays VI.127(458D).
- Eustrophus, an Athenian friend of Plutarch: speaker in *The E at Delphi* V.215–217(387D–F); 229(390C); 233(391B). Speaker

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- in *Table-Talk* VII.4: IX.33–43(702D–704B), cf. esp. IX.33(702D); 39(703D).
- Euterpe, one of the Muses: concerned with the pleasant elements in conversation IX.267(743D). Concerned with the study of the facts of Nature IX.287(746E).
- Euthycrates, of Olynthus, betrayed Olynthus to Philip: attacked in a speech by Demosthenes II.75(97D); VI.441(510B). See also the remark of Philip III.47(178B).
- Euthydamus, an acquaintance of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* III.10: VIII.271(657F–658A). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VII.2: IX.21–23(700C–E). The father of Nicander XII.355(965C); cf. I.207(37F).
- Euthydemus, a Sophist: insulted by Xanthippe, the wife of Socrates VI.143(461D).
- Euthydemus, the brother of Lysias X.361–363(835D).
- Euthydemus, the father of Stratocles X.455(852A).
- Euthynous, the son of Elysius: his sudden death investigated by his father II.147–149(109B–D).
- Euthyphron, an Athenian soothsayer: title character in Plato's *Euthyphro* VII.405–407(580D–E).
- Eutropion, the chief cook of Antigonus: carried the king's summons to Theocritus I.53(11B); cf. VIII.131(633C).
- Eutyches ("Fortunate," the Latin Felix), the nickname of Sulla III.203(202E); cf. IV.335(318D). See also Epaphroditus.
- Eutychia ("Good Fortune"), personified cf. IV.323(316D).
- Euxine Sea (Black Sea): has creatures on its shores whose lifetime is a single day II.159(111C). Added to the Roman empire by Pompey IV.365(324A). The scene of an Athenian victory IV.517(349E). Has a perpetual outflow VI.403(503D). The habits of tunny fish in its waters XII.443(979E). Favoured for spawning by many fish XII.453(981C–D).
- Euxippe, the daughter of Scedasus: the story of her and her sister's rape and murder X.11–17(773B–774D); cf. XI.23(856F).
- Euxynthetus, a Cretan: the lover of Leucocoma IX.411(766C).
- Evagoras, the father of Nicocles, king of Cyprus X.379(838A).
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- The son of Carmenta, according to some IV.91(278B). His people taught the use of letters by Hercules IV.95(278E). The ruler of the Arcadians IV.115(282A). Erected an altar to Hercules IV.137(285E).
- Evenus, of Paros, Greek elegiac poet, 5th cent. B.C.: references and quotations (West, *Iambi et Elegi Gr.*) Frag.6: VI.353(497A). 8: XIV.117(1102C). 10: I.271(49F–50A); II.239(126D); IX.5(697C); XIII.1.115(1010C).
- Evenus, the son of Ares and Sterope: how he gave his name to the Lycormas river in Aetolia IV.315(315E).
- Evius, Evoie, an epithet of Dionysus. See Euhius.
- Evius, of Chalcis in Euboea; a flute-player: defended by Alexander III.61(180F).
- Exhortation to Philosophy, addressed to a Rich Young Man*, a lost work of Plutarch's XV.27(*Lamp.Cat.* 207).
- Exhortation to Philosophy, addressed to Asclepiades of Pergamum*, a lost work of Plutarch's XV.27(*Lamp.Cat.* 214).
- Exhortations*, a work of Chrysippus q.v.: cited XIII.2.481(1041E); 507(1044F).
- Exhorting, On*, a work of Chrysippus: cited XIII.2.465(1039D); 533(1048B); 675(1060D).

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- Fabia, the daughter of Fabius Fabricianus: rescued her young brother upon the death of her father IV.311(315A–B).
- Fabia, the mother of the preceding: slew her husband for love of another man IV.311(315B).
- Fabius Fabricianus, a kinsman of Fabius Maximus: slain by his wife IV.311(315A–B).
- Fabius Fabricianus, the son of the preceding: rescued by his sister and later returned to avenge his father's murder IV.311(315A–B).
- Fabius, Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, Roman general and dictator in the war against Hannibal; died 203 B.C.: Plutarch wrote his *Life* XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 5). How he earned the name "Cunctator" III.159(195C). Respected by Hannibal

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- III.159(195C–D); 159–161(195D–E). How he dealt with the frequent unauthorized absences of one of his soldiers
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- Fabius, Q. Fabius Maximus Gurgus, cos. 292, 275, 265 B.C.: defeated the Samnites IV.263(306C).
- Fabricianus, see Fabius
- Fabricii, a famous family at Rome IV.329(317D).
- Fabricius, C. Fabricius Luscinus, cos. 282, 278, cens. 275 B.C.: said that the Roman general Laevinus, not the Roman people, had been defeated by Pyrrhus III.155–157(194F). Not astounded by Pyrrhus' money or his elephant III.157(194F–195A). Refused to join Pyrrhus III.157(195A). Revealed to Pyrrhus a plot against the king's life III.157(195A–B). Refused to accept the return of Roman prisoners as a reward for revealing the plot III.157–159(195B). Honoured with the right to be buried in the Forum IV.121(282F). Lived with modest means VI.185(467E).
- Fabula, a name of the courtesan Larentia IV.61(272F).
- Falerii, a city of Etruria: suffered from a plague IV.307(314D) and critical note 4.
- Fama ("Report"), personified: her shrine established by Camillus IV.339(319A).
- Fate, Destiny, etc. (this article is probably incomplete: it is difficult to determine whether the word is a personification or not; various English words are used by the translators to render the same Greek word; and Plutarch uses several words which are regularly translated "Fate," "Destiny," etc. The following references are grouped according to the Greek word):
Ananke: the mother of Adrasteia VII.279(564E). The mother of Lachesis VII.313(568D). The mother of Moera

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VII.469(591B); cf. XII.221(945C–D). Called the mother of the Muses by Plato IX.277(745C). Is devoid of art IX.277–279(745C–D). One name applied to Fate (*Heimarmene*) by Chrysippus XIII.2.597(1056C).

Heimarmene: often addressed by the poets under the name of Zeus I.123(23D); 127(24B). Her decrees must be obeyed II.159(111E). The existence of one Destiny questioned by the Stoics V.435(425E–426A); cf. XIII.2.431(1035B). Undeviating and immutable VIII.389(675B). A concept of Chrysippus XIII.2.431(1035B); cf. V.435(425E–426A). Called by Chrysippus Atropus, Adrasteia, Ananke, Pepromene XIII.2.597(1056C); cf. XV.99–101(frags.21–22). A favorite subject of the Stoics XIII.2.785(1075B). Characterized by Empedocles XV.371(frag.200); cf. XII.573(998C). See also the essay *On Fate* VII.311–359(568B–574F), esp. 311–317(568F–569A); 319–329(569C–570E); 343–345(572E–573B); 347(573D); 349–359(573F–574F). See also VIII.189(643E–F); IX.245–246(740C–D); XIII.1.253(1026B); 2.549(1050B–C); 589–591(1055D–F); 593–601(1056A–F); XV.93(frag.88).

Moera, *Moerae*: the use of Fate by the poets must be understood I.117(22D). Some consider Carmenta a Fate IV.93(278C). Only two have statues at Delphi, whereas three is the customary number elsewhere V.203(385C). The daughter of Ananke VII.469(591B); cf. XII.221(945C–D). Presides over dinners and drinking-parties VIII.191(644A); cf. 193(644D). The three Fates are Atropos, Clotho, Lachesis IX.277(745B–C); XII.221(945C).

Pepromene: one name applied to *Heimarmene* by Chrysippus XIII.2.597(1056C); cf. XV.99–101(frags.21–22).

See also Adrasteia, Atropos, Clotho, Lachesis.

Faunus, a seer: beat his wife with myrtle rods for her addiction to wine IV.35(285D–E).

Faunus, a son of Mercury: slain by Hercules IV.313(315C).

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Faustus, a shepherd (usually Faustulus): rescued and reared

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- Faustus, a son of Saturn by Entoria, the daughter of Icarius IV.271(307E–F).
- Faustus, Cornelius Sulla, son of the dictator Sulla, c.88–46 B.C.: his posting of an auction notice elicited a jest from Cicero III.219(205C).
- Favorinus, of Arelate, a philosopher and sophist; a friend of Plutarch; c. A.D. 80–150: on swearing by Hercules IV.51(271C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.10: IX.203–211(734D–736B), cf. esp. 205(734D); 207(735C). The essay *On the Principle of Cold* is addressed to him XII.227–229; 231(945F); 253(494F); 285(955C). A *Letter to Favorinus about Friendship*, the title of a lost work by Plutarch XV.21(*Lamp. Cat.* 132) and note *a*. See also X.209(808A–B).
- February, a Roman month: the twelfth month, according to some IV.33(268B). The month for making libations to the dead IV.57–59(272C–E). The month in which the Lupercalia were held IV.103–105(280B–C).
- februata*, the name given to February 15, the date of the Lupercalia IV.105(280B).
- Felix, a son of Saturn by Entoria, the daughter of Icarius IV.271(307E–F).
- Felix, a title assumed by Sulla IV.335(318D). See also Epaphroditus, Eutyches.
- Fenestella, a Roman historian, c.50 B.C.–A.D. 21: cited (Peter II.82) Frag.5: IV.73(275A).
- Fenestella, Porta, a gate at Rome: the way by which Fortune descended into the chamber of the Roman king Servius Tullius IV.357–359(322E–F); cf. IV.63(273B–C).
- Feretrius (“Guardian of Trophies”), an epithet of Jupiter, the equivalent of Zeus’ epithet Tropaiuchos IV.263(306C); cf. IV.261–263(306B).
- Festia, see Bestia
- Fetiales, an ancient Roman college of priests IV.97(279B).
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- Firmus, a relative of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* II.3: VIII.145–157(635E–638A); cf. esp. 147–151(636A–F) and note *b* on p.147.

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Firmus, the son of Ebius Toleix IV.305(313F–314A).

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Flamen Dialis, priest of Jupiter at Rome: on certain taboos imposed IV.67–71(274A–E). Why he may not take an oath IV.75–77(275C–D). Resigned his office if his wife died IV.83(276D–F). May not touch either flour or yeast IV.161(289E–F).

Flaminian, the name of Circus at Rome (i.e. Circus Flaminius) and of the Flaminian Way: both built by Gaius Flaminius IV.103(279F–280A).

Flaminica, the title of Juno's priestess at Rome IV.133(285A).

Flaminius, Titus Quin(c)tius, cos. 198 B.C., conqueror of Macedon 197 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life* XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 17): refused Philip's demand for hostages III.169(197A). Received the allegiance of Greeks who abandoned Philip XI.11(855A).

Flaminius, Gaius, cos. 223, 217 B.C.; cens. 220 B.C.: built the Circus Flaminius and the Flaminian Way IV.103(279F–280A).

Flatterers (*Kolakes*), a play of Eupolis IX.13(699A).

Flavian, a friend of Plutarch's son Autobulus: speaker in *The Dialogue on Love* IX.303; 307(748E–749A).

Flavius, see Caesar (Domitian)

Florentia, the daughter of Lucius Troscius: violated by Calpurnius IV.297(312C).

Florus, L. Mestrius Florus, an influential Roman friend of Plutarch: host of dinner in *Table-Talk* I.9: VIII.87(626E) and note *b*. Speaker in several dinner conversations in *Table-Talk*: III.3: VIII.227–231(650A–E). III.4: VIII.231–235(650F–651E). III.5: VIII.237–243(651F–653B). V.7: VIII.417–433(680C–683B). V.10: VIII.441–449(684E–685F). VII.1: IX.7–21(697E–700B) and note *b* on p.13. VII.2: IX.21–27(700C–701D). VII.4: IX.33–43(702D–704B). VII.6: IX.55–71(706F–710A). VIII.1: IX.111–119(717B–718B). VIII.2: IX.119–131(718B–720C). VIII.10: IX.203–211(734C–736B).

Fornacalia, a festival at Rome IV.135(285D).

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obvious references to a goddess, though a few more might have been included, e.g. I.25(5D); 305(56E); 453(85A): it is necessary to understand what poets mean by Fortune I.117(22D). A synonym for divine causation I.125(24A); cf. XV.131(frag.44). Called blind by men II.79(98A). Not the helper of the arts II.85(99B). Appealed to by Theramenes, who escaped the collapse of a house II.125(105B). The Chamber of Fortune at Rome built by Servius Tullius IV.63(273B-C); cf. IV.357-359(322E-F). Why a shrine to Little (*Brevis*) Fortune was built at Rome by Servius Tullius IV.111-113(281D-F). Why the Romans reverence Fortuna Primigenia ("First-Born") IV.159(289B-C); cf. IV.113(281E); 359(322F). *On the Fortune of the Romans*, a work of Plutarch's IV.320-321; 323-377(316C-326C); cf. XV.25(*Lamp.Cat.* 175). *On the Fortune of Alexander* IV.380-381; 383-421(326D-333C); cf. XV.25(*Lamp.Cat.* 176); IV.423-487(333B-345B); cf. XV.25(*Lamp.Cat.* 186). Fortune's rope-dance VI.365(498C). Vies with Vice to make life miserable VI.367-369(498F-499A); cf. VI.371-373(499D-F). Caused the stern of the Paralus to be garlanded on the day before Socrates' trial VII.339(572C). Causes the lofty to fall X.69(782E). "To Good Fortune," words placed at the beginning of decrees XIII.2.431(1035B).

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Fulvius, a friend of Augustus: his talkativeness and that of his wife caused both their deaths VI.429(508A–B).

Fulvius Stellus, the father of Epona: consorted with a mare IV.299(312E).

Fundanus, C. Minicius Fundanus, a friend of Plutarch: speaker in *On the Control of Anger* VI.90–91; 93–159(452F–464D); cf. esp. 93–97(452F–453D). Sent a letter to Eros urging him to hasten to Rome VI.167(464E).

furca (“fork”), carried by certain people convicted of theft, who were hence called *furciferi* IV.107–109(280E–F).

Furies, see Erinyes, Erinyes

Furius, M. Furius Camillus, the saviour and second founder of Rome after its capture by the Gauls, 4th cent. B.C.: Plutarch wrote his *Life* XV.9(*Lamp. Cat.* 3). The temple of Fortuna Muliebris erected before his time IV.337(318F). Founded a shrine of Report and Rumour IV.337–339(319A). Appointed dictator after the Roman defeat at the river Allia IV.369–371(324E–325B). Made a treaty with the Gauls IV.375(325F–326A). Example of a noble Roman VI.125(458C). Did not lose his reputation when exiled VII.557(605E); cf. IV.369–371(324E–325B); XIV.331(1129C).

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G, has a close relationship with ‘C’ IV.87–89(277D).

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- Gamelios (“of Wedlock”), an epithet of Hera XV.289(frag.157, 3); 291(frag.157, 5).
- Gandridae, an Indian people of the Punjab: wounded Alexander in a battle IV.387(327B).
- Ganyctor, of Naupactus, the father of Hesiod’s murderers XII.381(969E); cf. II.437(162C–D).

- Garaetium, a fortress of the Massylians: besieged by Calpurnius Regulus IV.291(311C).
- Gaul(s), Gallic, the country in western Europe: experienced no earthquakes II.459(165D). Believed in gods who delighted in human sacrifice II.493(171B). Caesar left Gaul to cross the Rubicon III.225(206C). Defeated Romans at the river Allia IV.41(269E). Two Gauls once buried alive by the Romans in the Forum Boarium IV.125–129(283F–284C). Gallic wars, 4th cent. B.C. IV.147(287C); IV.339(319A). Under Brennus ravaged Asia IV.279–281(309B–C). War with the Romans, 3rd cent. B.C. IV.285(310B); cf. VI.369–371(499B–C). Led by Atepomarus in war with Romans IV.301(313A–B). War with the Romans in time of Cinna IV.301(313B). Defeated by Camillus IV.337–339(319A). Revolted against Rome (39 A.D.) IV.355(322C). Their siege and assault on Rome (387 B.C.) IV.367–375(324D–326A). Gallic (or Galatian?) mules an expensive luxury VII.11(524A) and note *a*. Exported pitch-flavoured wine to Rome VIII.393(676C). Gallic women used to eat porridge in their baths IX.203(734B). Stirred to revolt by Civilis (69 A.D.), and the story of Empona and Sabinus IX.435–441(770C–771C). Defeated by Marius X.201(806C).
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- Gedrosia, Gedrosians, the southeastern part of the Iranian highlands; modern Baluchistan: learned the tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides through Alexander's conquest IV.395(328D). Traversed by Alexander IV.463(340E). A barren land XII.171(939D).
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- Gela, a city in Sicily: where Aeschylus was buried VII.553(604F).
- Gellius, L. Gellius Publicola, cos. 72, cens. 70 B.C. III.211(204A).
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- Hegesianax, of Alexandria in the Troad, Greek historian and poet, 2nd cent. B.C.: cited for the third book of his *Libyan History* IV.291–293(311C–D). *Phaenomena* (Powell) Frag.1: XII.39(920D–E) and note *a*. Frag.2: XII.43(921B) and note *a*. Note that Plutarch names Agesianax as the author of the *Phaenomena*: cf. note *a* at XII.39.
- Hegesias, of Cyrene, a philosopher, 3rd cent. B.C.: by the eloquence of his reasoning persuaded many hearers to starve themselves to death VI.357(497D); see Mannebach, p.57, Frag.247C.
- Hegesias, of Magnesia, an historian, flor. c.250 B.C.: reference (*FGrH* IIB, 142) F22: X.413(844B–C).
- Hegesippus, an Athenian orator, 4th cent. B.C.: incited the Athenians against Philip III.107(187E).
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XIII.2.707(1065C). A character in an unknown play IX.323(751D). A Boeotian IX.339(754D). Married Megara to Iolaus IX.339(754D). Shot the vulture tormenting Prometheus IX.355–357(757D). His many loves IX.381(761D). Rescued Alcestis IX.381(761D). Skilled in discovering and collecting water X.31(776E). His sojourn with Omphale a theme for painters X.91(785E). Left behind by the Argonauts X.267(819D); cf. XII.521(990E). Given citizenship by the Megarians X.307(826C). Called an Egyptian by Herodotus XI.27(857D). A second Heracles was Phoenician XI.27–29(857E–F). An Argive XI.65(863F); cf. VII.529(600F). His temple at Thebes XI.79(865F). Had highest honours among the Greek peoples living near the sea of Azov XII.185(941C). The Pillars of Heracles XII.209(944B). Seen by Odysseus in the Underworld XII.215(944F). A character in an unknown play XII.369(967C). Never left destitute by the poets XIII.2.619(1058C). Hurlled Lichas into the sea XIII.2.685(1062A). “Heracleian might” XIV.221(1112E). Fought the Meropes in Cos XIV.383(1136A); cf. IV.245–247(304C–E). Studied music XIV.447(1146A). The first to return the corpse of a slain enemy XV.79(frag.6). His size XV.79–81(frag.7). Died after suffering epileptic fits XV.81(frag.8). The subject of a work by Herodorus XV.109–111(frag.26).

“Heracles” is used by Plutarch as an expletive and has been translated in several ways, listed here without regard to the English: I.21(4F); 337(63B); 425(79E); II.287(136D); III.113(188E); 133(191E); 311(219A); VII.393(578C); 401(579F); 539(602D); VIII.163(639B); 295(660D); IX.313(750A); 325(752B); 387(762D); X.115(790B).

The Roman god Hercules: received a tithe from wealthy Romans IV.31(267E–F). Romans did not swear by him under a roof IV.51(271B–C). Taught the Romans to throw dummies instead of living men from the Pons Sublicius IV.57(272B). His temple at Rome IV.61(272F). Shared an altar at Rome with the Muses IV.95(278D–E). Women did not share in the

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- sacrifices at his greater altar at Rome IV.95(278E–F). Taboos at sacrifices to him IV.137(285E). Delighted in the omens of vultures IV.139(286B). Slew Faunus IV.313(315C). His temple at Rome dedicated in the time of the younger Scipio X.251(816C).
- Heracclus, the nickname given to the boxer Heracleides VIII.73–75(624B–C).
- Heraea, a town in Arcadia: home of Thrasymedes V.497(437F).
- Heraeis, a division of the citizens at Megara IV.195–197(295B).
- Heraeum, the temple of Hera, q.v.
- Herculanus, a friend of Plutarch: the essay *On Praising Oneself Inoffensively* is addressed to him VII.115(539A) and critical note 3; cf. VII.113.
- Hercules, see Heracles
- Hercyne, a fountain at Lebadeia X.5(771F).
- Herippidas (or Hermippidas), a Spartan commander in Thebes at the time of the Theban uprising VII.441(586E); 509(598F).
- Hermae, sacred pillars: described X.153(797F). Their mutilation and Andocides' implication X.355–357(834C–D).
- Hermaeus, a common Greek name V.415(421E).
- Hermaeus, an Argive month III.491(245E).
- Hermaeus, a writer of history, otherwise unknown: cited V.91(365E); 103(368B). See s.v., V.508.
- Hermanubis, the son of Osiris and Nephthys V.145(375E).
- Hermas, a fellow envoy with Lysias X.365(835F).
- Hermeias, a geometer, contemporary of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.2: IX.227–229(737E). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.3: IX.233–237(738D–739A).
- Hermeias, an opponent of Cretinas at Magnesia X.215(809C).
- Hermes, son of Zeus and Maia: given a place beside the Graces I.239(44E); cf. II.301(138C–D), beside Aphrodite II.301(138C). Given sacrifice as the god who received dead souls IV.205(296F); cf. IV.133(285B). A Samian custom in their sacrifices to Hermes IV.241–243(303D). Father of Isis, according to many V.11(352A); 33(355F). His name not given

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to dogs in Egypt V.29(355B). Consorted with Rhea V.31(355D). Played draughts with the Moon and won five days V.31–33(355D–E). Gave Isis a helmet like the head of a cow V.49(358D). Had thin arms and big elbows, according to the Egyptians V.55(359E). Accompanies the moon in its journeys, according to the Egyptians V.101(367E); XII.199(943B). The personification of reason V.131–133(373B–C); cf. 157(378B); X.35(777B); XV.373–375(frag.20). Cut out the sinews of Typhon and used them as strings on his lyre V.133(373C). The so-called Books of Hermes V.145(375F). An Egyptian festival in his honour V.157–159(378B). Father of Pan by Penelope V.403(419D). Is said to have joined an assemblage when a silence falls VI.401(502F). His help in counsel not needed by Dionysus IX.95(714C). Invented writing, according to Egyptians IX.235(738E). Associated with the number four IX.235(738F). The personification of eloquence IX.353(757B); X.35–37(777B). “The Common Hermes” X.37(777D). An ancestor of Andocides, according to Hellanicus X.355(834C). His statue near the home of Andocides called “Hermes of Andocides” X.359–361(835B). The statue of Hermes Agoraius set up by Callistratus X.413(844B). Associated with the Moon and with Persephone XII.199(943B); cf. V.31–33(355D–E); 101(367E).

Epithets: *Agoraios* (“Lord of the Market-Place”) VIII.253(654F); X.413(844B). *Charidotēs* (“Giver of Joy”) IV.241–243(303D). *Hegemon* (“Leader”) X.35(777B).

Mercury, the Roman god: worshipped in May because he received dead souls IV.133(285B); cf. 205(296F). The father of Faunus IV.313(315C).

Mercury, the planet (also called Stilbon, q.v.) V.455(430A); XII.73(925A); XIII.1.328(1028B); 333(1029B); cf. also XII.184 note *a*.

Hermione, a city in the Peloponnese: home of the poet and musician Lasus VII.59(530F); XIV.419(1141C).

Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus and Helen: a character in Euripides’ *Andromache* II.329(143E–F).

Hermippidas, see Herippidas

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- Hermippus, of Smyrna, historian, biographer, and Peripatetic philosopher, 3rd cent. B.C.: on the death of the orator Hypereides X.441(849C). His work *On the Seven Sages* cited XV.109(frag.26); cf. II.411(157D).
- Hermodorus (or Hermotimus), of Clazomenae: the story of his wandering soul VII.475(592C) and note *b*, critical note 3.
- Hermodotus, an obscure poet at the court of Antigonus the One-Eyed: wrote a poem styling Antigonus "The Offspring of the Sun" III.71(182C); V.59(360D).
- Hermogenes, an Athenian: speaker in Xenophon's *Symposium* VIII.13(613D); XIV.123(1103B).
- Hermolaus, a Macedonian, an attendant of Alexander the Great II.489(170E).
- Hermon, a Spartan, see Hiero at V.277(397E), note *a* and critical note 4.
- Hermon, a Thessalian: given subsistence so that he could hold public office X.283(822E).
- Hermon, the pilot of Callicratidas' ship at the battle of Arginusae III.333(222E–F).
- Hermopolis, a city in Egypt: the first of its Muses called Isis as well as Justice V.11(352B). Has a statue of Typhon in the form of a hippopotamus V.123(371C).
- Hermotimus, see Hermodorus
- Herodes, a teacher of rhetoric: speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.4: IX.145–147(723B–D). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.14: IX.265–271(743C–744C).
- Herodes, Concerning*, a speech by Antiphon X.351(833D).
- Herodes, "Herod the Great," c.73–4 B.C.; king of Judaea, 37–4 B.C.: named a species of dates after his friend Nicolaus, the Peripatetic philosopher IX.143(723A); 145–147(723D) and note *b* on p.147.
- Herodicus, of Selymbria: the first to combine gymnastics with medicine VII.217(554C).
- Herodorus, of Heracleia, a logographer, author of a work on Heracles: references and quotations (*FGrH* I, 31) F1: XV.109–111(frag.26). F22b: IV.139(286B).
- Herodotus, of Halicarnassus; Greek historian, 5th cent. B.C.:

collected prophecies in verse V.311(403E). Went as a colonist to Thurii VII.553(604F); cf. XI.91(868A). Received songs from Sophocles X.87(785B). *On the Malice of Herodotus*, a work of Plutarch's XI.2-7; 9-129(854E-874C) and notes *passim*; cf. XV.19(*Lamp. Cat.* 122). His history has the power and charm of eloquence XIV.59-61(1093B); cf. XI.11(855A); 129(874B-C). Said that Aristomenes was captured by the Spartans, a false quotation XV.85(frag.12) and note *d*; cf. XI.23(856F) and note *c*.

References and quotations: I.1 ff: VII.553(604); XI.21(856D-E). I.4: XI.21-23(856E-F). I.5: XI.21(856E). I.8: cf. I.205(37D); II.305(139C); VIII.65(622F). I.9: cf. XIV.197(1108D-E). I.18: III.487(244F). I.24: II.429(160E); XII.473(984D). I.27: cf. XI.29(857F) and note *c*. I.30: I.369(69F). I.30-33: I.313-315(58E). I.31: II.145(108F); XV.249(frag.133). I.32: XI.29(857F-858A). I.33: XI.33(858D). I.47: VI.455(512E). I.53-56: XI.33(858D). I.59-61: XI.31-33(858C); 61-63(863A-B). I.65: XIV.77(1098A); 123(1103A). I.71-77: XI.33(858D). I.81-83: III.389(231E). I.82: XI.33(858C-D); cf. IV.261-263(306A-B). I.88-91: XI.33(858D) and note *d*. I.92: XI.33-35(858D-F). I.94: II.269(192F). I.96: XI.35(858F). I.133: IX.91-93(714A). I.135: XI.25(857B-C). I.138: X.325(829C). I.143, 146: XI.35(858F). I.146-147: XI.35-37(858F-859A). I.154: XI.37(859A). I.155-156: XI.33(858D). I.156: III.17(173C). I.157-160: XI.37(859A). I.160: XI.37(859A-B). I.170: XI.29(857F) and note *d*. I.187: III.15(173A-B). I.197: cf. XIV.327(1128D-E). I.207-208: I.33(858D). I.216: IV.393(328C); XII.571(998A).

II.4: cf. V.23(354A-B); 31(355D-E); XI.25(857C). II.11: V.99(367A). II.12: V.83(364C); 99(367B). II.14: VIII.353(670B). II.30: VII.533(601D-E). II.37: cf. V.13-15(352C-F); 19(353C); 79(363E-F); IX.177(729A); XI.23(857A). II.38-39: V.75-77(363B-C). II.42: V.25(354C); 35(356B); cf. 171(380E). II.43: XI.27(857D-E). II.44: XI.27(857D-E). II.45: XI.23(857A). II.46: V.171(380E); XI.27(857D-E). II.47: V.21(353F). II.48: V.89(365B); cf.

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125(371F). II.49, 58, 61: XI.25(857C). II.64: XI.23(856F).
 II.68: XII.449(980D). II.69: V.123(371D); 173–175(381B).
 II.71: XII.339(962E). II.78: V.45(357F). II.79: V.43(357E).
 II.81: V.13(352C). II.84: cf. XII.527(991E). II.86:
 XII.563(996E). II.91: V.37(356D). II.93: XII.455(981F).
 II.119: XI.25(857B). II.120: XI.25(857B). II.121:
 XI.81(886C). II.123: cf. XI.15(855F). II.134: cf.
 VII.233(557A). II.144: V.35(356B). II.145: cf. V.67(361E).
 II.145–146: XI.27(857D). II.156: V.33(355E); 37(356D);
 91(365F). II.162: XI.81(866C). II.171: V.391(417C);
 VII.569(607C); VIII.151(636E); cf. XI.25(857C). II.172:
 II.377(151E).

III.20–22: IV.47(270F); VIII.207(646B); XI.65(863D–E).
 III.23: cf. IX.329(752F). III.28: V.105(368C); IX.117–
 119(718A–B). III.29: cf. V.29(355E); 107(368F). III.30:
 VI.311–313(490A). III.35: cf. II.495(171D). III.38: cf.
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 III.80 ff.: X.307–309(826E–827A). III.84 ff.: IV.459(340B).
 III.93: cf. XII.571(998A). III.99: IV.393(328C);
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IV.2: VI.11(440A–B). IV.20: cf. XII.571(998A). IV.26:
 IV.393(328C). IV.30: IV.239(303B). IV.45: V.57(360B). IV.107:
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 IV.145: IV.201–203(296B–C). IV.157: V.335–337(408A).
 IV.160: cf. III.567–571(260D–261D). IV.183: XII.161(938A).

V.32–34: cf. XI.97(869A) and note *e*. V.51: III.455(240D).
 V.55: XI.47(860E–F). V.57: XI.47(860E–F). V.62–63: cf.
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VI.21: cf. X.239(814B). VI.31: XII.429(977E). VI.48: cf.
 X.321–323(828E). VI.53–54: XI.27–29(857E). VI.72: cf.

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XI.39(859D). VI.75: III.337(223B–C). VI.83: III.491(245F).
 VI.84: III.337(223B–C). VI.96: XI.97–99(869B).
 VI.105–106: XI.55(862B). VI.106–107: XI.53(861E–F).
 VI.108: XI.51(861D). VI.114: IV.257(305B–C).
 VI.115–116: XI.57(862C); 59(862E). VI.117: XI.55–57(862B).
 VI.121: XI.61(862F–863A). VI.124: XI.59(862E–F).
 VI.127–129: cf. XI.87(867B). VI.138: III.497–501(247A–F).
 VI.165: cf. XI.57(862C).

VII.3: IV.459(340B). VII.21 ff.: IV.473(342E);
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 X.249(815E). VII.139: XI.67(864A); 71(864E);
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 VII.150–152: XI.63–65(863C–D). VII.152: XIV.21(1087B).
 VII.172: XI.71(864D–E). VII.173: cf. XI.71(864E). VII.190:
 XI.69(864C); 113(871C). VII.202: XI.71(864E). VII.205:
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VIII.4: XI.87(867B–C). VIII.5: XI.109(870F). VIII.18:
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- D). VIII.123 ff.: XI.113–115(871D–E); XIII.1.25(1000B).
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- Herois, a festival at Delphi IV.185–187(293C–D).
- Herois (“Heroine”), the Greek for the Gallic name Empona IX.437(770D).
- Herondas, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: derided the Athenians for arresting a man who did not work III.325(221C).
- Herophile, the daughter of Theodorus, Sibyl of Erythrae V.297(401B).
- Herophilus, of Chalcedon, a physician, late 4th cent. B.C.: example of a famous physician VI.491(518D). The teacher of Apollonius Mus XI.159(912D).
- Hesianax, a Greek historian: cited for the third book of his *Libyan History* IV.291–293(311C–D) and critical note 1 on p.292.
- Hesiod, of Ascra, didactic poet, 8th cent. B.C.: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which has been lost XV.11(*Lamp. Cat.* 35). His contest with Homer II.391(153F–154A); VIII.387(675A); XV.185–187(frag.84). His death and burial II.437–441(162C–163A); cf. XII.381(969E); 473(984D). Poet of the Helots because he instructed farmers III.335(223A). Excellent in his versification V.269–271(396D); cf. 271–273(396F). A philosopher who wrote in verse V.305–307(402F). The first to set forth four classes of rational beings V.379(415A–B). His verses seized by the Stoic conflagration V.383(415F). The development of the Muses in his day IX.273(744D). Chose Love as king, chief magistrate, and harmonizer IX.395(763E). Never mentioned an Egyptian or Phoenician Heracles, only the one who is Boeotian and Argive XI.29(857F).

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Fragments (Rzach) 7.1–2(9 Merkelbach–West):

IX.293(747F). 158(267M–W); IX.185(730F).

171(304 M–W); V.381(415C–D); cf. V.383–385(415F–416B). 219(61M–W); VI.415(505D).

Hestia, the goddess of the hearth: her shrine at Naxos a refuge for Neaera and Promedon III.533(254B). The Pythagorean concept of her V.75(363A). The altar of Hestia Boulaea at Athens a refuge for Theramenes X.371(836F). Identified with earth XII.281(954F); cf. XII.55(923A); 243(948B).

The Roman goddess Vesta: saved the daughter of Metellus IV.279(309A–B). Her treatment of Antylus, who rescued the Palladium from her burning shrine IV.283(310A). See Vestal Virgins.

Hestiaea, see Histiaea

Hesychia (“Quiet”), a priestess of Athena at Erythrae V.307(403B) and note *d*.

Hidrieus, ruler of Caria in Asia Minor, 4th cent. B.C.: ordered by Agesilaus to release the Spartan king’s friend III.131(191B); 253(209E–F).

Hierapolis, a town in Illyria: home of Eurydice I.69(14B).

Hierax, an early musician XIV.413(1140D).

Hierax (“Hawk”), the nickname of Antiochus III.81(184A); XII.413(975B).

Hiero, a Spartan: the eyes fell from his statue shortly before his death at Leuctra V.277(397E) and note *a*, critical note 4.

Hiero(n), the tyrant of Syracuse and Gela in Sicily, 478–467

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- B.C.: ridiculed by Epicharmus for having put a number of friends to death I.359–361(68A). Blamed his wife for not telling him that he had bad breath II.25–27(90B); III.29(175B–C). Said that none who spoke frankly to him chose the wrong time III.29(175B). Felt that those who betrayed a secret injured those to whom they divulged it III.29(175B). His reply to Xenophanes, who said that he could hardly maintain two servants III.29(175C). Punished Epicharmus for making an indecent remark in his wife's presence III.29(175C). A bronze pillar set up by him at Delphi fell on the day he died V.277(397E). Suffered from gall-stones V.309(403C). His rule evaluated VII.203(551F–552A). A typical tyrant XIV.75(1095D).
- Hieronymus, of Rhodes, philosopher and literary historian, c.290–230 B.C.: references and quotations (Wehrli) frag.II: XIII.2.417(1033C). 20: I.257(48A). 22: VI.105(454F). 23: VI.137(460C). 25: VIII.7(612D). 26: XIV.79(1096A). 53: VIII.83–85(626A).
- Hierosolymus, a reputed son of Typhon (Seth) V.77(363D).
- Himera, a city in Sicily: home of Crison I.315(58F). Off its coast Gelon defeated the Carthaginians III.27(175A). Home of Petron V.419(422D). Home of Stesichorus XIV.369(1133F).
- Himeraeus, an Athenian: one of the accusers of the orator Demosthenes for his part in the Harpalus affair X.425(846C).
- Himerius, an Athenian flatterer, otherwise unknown I.323(60D).
- Himerus ("Longing"), personified I.269(49E).
- Hippades, one of the gates at Athens X.441(849C).
- Hippalcmas, the father of Peneleos IV.221(299D).
- Hipparchia, a Cynic philosopher, wife of Crates; 4th cent. B.C.: attacked in disgraceful terms by Epicurus and Metrodorus XIV.17(1086F) and note *d*.
- Hipparchus, of Nicaea, Greek astronomer, 2nd cent. B.C.: wrote in prose V.305–307(402F). On the number of compound statements possible from ten simple propositions IX.197(732F); XIII.2.527(1047D). On vision XII.45(921D).

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- His enthusiasm XIV.69(1094C). See also XIV.17(1086E), critical note 7.
- Hipparchus, one of the three men appointed by Philip to rule Eretria: Philip's grief at his death III.49(178E).
- Hipparchus, the son of Peisistratus and brother of Hippias, slain by Harmodius and Aristogeiton, 514 B.C. VII.221(555B). See also Aristogeiton, Harmodius.
- Hippasus, the son of Leucippe: torn apart by his mother and aunts, the daughters of Minyas IV.221(299E).
- Hippeius ("God of Horses"), an epithet of Poseidon IV.81(276C).
- Hippias, of Elis, a sophist, c.481–411 B.C.: references and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A3: X.379(838A) and 385(839B), which is not listed in Diels–Kranz. B16: XV.281(frag.155). B17: XV.283(frag.156).
- Hippias, the son of Peisistratus and tyrant of Athens, 527–510 B.C.: expelled by the Spartans who later attempted to restore him, according to Herodotus XI.47(860F). The scheme of the Alcmaeonids to make Athens subject to Hippias and the Persians denied by Herodotus XI.61(862F–863A).
- Hippo, daughter of Scedasus, sister of Miletia: the story of the girls' deaths and their father's attempt to have the murderers punished X.11–17(773B–774D); cf. XI.23(856F).
- Hippo(n), of Metapontum or Samos, a natural philosopher, 5th cent. B.C.: reference (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A8: XIII.2.783(1075A).
- Hippocleides, an Athenian, a suitor for the daughter of Cleisthenes of Sicyon, who "danced away his marriage" XI.87(867B).
- Hippocles, a friend of the philosopher Crantor, otherwise unknown: consoled by Crantor on the death of his children II.121(104C).
- Hippoclus, the king of Chios: slain at a wedding party III.485(244E–F).
- Hippocoon, the brother of Tyndareus and Icarius: his three sons punished by Heracles for the murder of Oeonus IV.137(285F).

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- Hippocrates, the famous physician, probably 5th cent. B.C.: references and quotations (Littré; Ilberg-Kühlewein) *Air, Water, Places* 7: cf. XI.161(912E); 217(*Nat.Phen.* 33).
 8: cf. IX.157(725E); XI.155(912C); cf. XI.165 note *a*.
 23: cf. III.379(243C). *Aphorisms* I.3: VIII.431(682E); XIV.41(1090B–C); cf. X.55(779F). II.5: II.243–245(127D). II.46: XIV.101(1099D). *Epidemics* V.14: I.439(82D). VI.4, 18–20: II.255(129F–130A). *On Breath* 1: IV.169(291C). 7: cf. VIII.301(661C). *On Dieting* 40: cf. XI.185(915E). *On the Heart* 2: cf. IX.7–21(697F–700B); XIII.2.527(1047D). *Prognostic* 2: VI.109(455E). Unidentified passage: said that silence not only prevents thirst, but also never causes sorrow and suffering II.27(90C); VI.467(515A). For Plutarch's knowledge of Hippocrates see II.214.
- Hippocrates, the father of Peisistratus VII.203(551F).
- Hippocrates, the palaestra of, at Athens: where Isocrates heard the news of the battle of Chaeroneia X.375–377(837E).
- Hippocrates, the son of Aripbron, an Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war X.351(833D).
- Hippocratidas, an early Spartan king: his reply to the governor of Caria who asked how to deal with a Spartan who had failed to reveal a plot III.329–331(222A–B). His remark to a blushing youth III.331(222B).
- Hippodameia, the daughter of Oenomaus: murdered her stepson Chrysippus IV.303–305(313D–E).
- Hippodamus, the father of Agis III.329(222A) and note *b*.
- Hippodamus, the father of Archeptolemus X.353(834A).
- Hippolochus, a Thessalian: the lover of Lais IX.421(767F).
- Hippolyte, an Amazon queen: slain by Heracles IV.233(301F).
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- Hippolytus, the son of Theseus: repulsed the advances of his step-mother Phaedra I.147(28A); IV.305–307(314A–B). A chaste young man X.39(777F–778A).
- Hippomachus, a trainer of athletes, 4th cent. B.C. VII.7(523C).
- Hipponax, of Ephesus, an iambic poet, 6th cent. B.C.: later than Terpander XIV.367(1133D). Composed slanderous attacks on those who hurt him XV.125(frag.40). References and quota-

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- Hipponicus, the son of Callias: helped to reinstate Peisistratus as tyrant of Athens, according to Herodotus XI.61(836A–B). His father introduced into Herodotus' history merely to flatter Hipponicus XI.63(836B).
- Hippotheneides, a Theban, member of the conspiracy against the Spartan garrison: a character in the dialogue *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.368; 439–449(586B–588B); 489(595A); 509(598D).
- Hippotae, a village in Boeotia on the slope of Mt. Helicon: destroyed by the Boeotians for harbouring the murderers of Phocus X.19–21(774F–775B).
- Hippys, of Rhegium, a Greek historian, 5th cent. B.C.: recorded Petron's estimate on the number of worlds V.419(422E).
- Hirtius, Aulus, cos. 43 B.C., fell in the battle of Mutina in the same year: helped pave the way for the reign of Augustus IV.341–343(319E).
- Hismenias, see Ismenias
- Hismenodorus, a Theban, one of the conspirators in the Theban uprising against the Spartan garrison (379 B.C.) VII.417(582D).
- Hister, an Etruscan actor: from him all actors were named *histriones* IV.159(289D).
- Histiaea (or Hestiaea), a city in the district of Histiaeotis in northern Euboea, later called Oreus: home of a man met by Scedasus X.13(773F). Home of the man who reported to the Persians that the Greeks had run away from Artemisium, according to Herodotus XI.89(867E).
- Histories*, a work of Chrysermus IV.275(308B).
- Histories*, a work of Zopyrus IV.309(314F).
- Homer, "The Poet," traditional author of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*: his methods of censure and commendation I.183–187(35A–C). The opening line (of the *Iliad*) unmetrical I.429(80D). His contest with Hesiod II.391(153F–154A); VIII.387(675A); XV.185–187(frag.84). Used by Aesop II.447(164B). "Did not

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References and quotations: *Iliad* I.1: cf. I.429(80D). 3–5: I.123(23D). 5: cf. XIII.2.549(1050B). 8: XIII.2.709(1065E). 10: IV.367(324D). 16 *et al.*: VIII.27(615F). 24–25: I.99(19B). 46–50: VIII.309(662E). 52: II.421(159B). 59–60: I.139(26C). 62, 69: VII.481(593C). 70: V.213(387B). 90: I.139(26D). 94–95: I.153(29C). 101 ff.: VI.105(455A). 128–129: I.151(29A); VII.129(541C). 154: X.327(829E). 156–157: VIII.373(672D). 163–164: I.151(28F). 165–166: XV.55(Tyr.Frag.I.8). 185: XIII.1.105(1009C). 201 *et al.*: VI.423(507A). 220–221: I.139(26D–E). 223–224: I.99(19C). 225: I.99(19C); 185(35B); VIII.405(678B). 255: II.13(87F). 260–261: VII.151(544F).

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- Leontini, a city in Sicily: home of the sophist Gorgias VII.421(583B); X.371(836F); 377(837F); XV.347(frag.186). A contingent of its men sent by Corinth against the Athenians in Sicily X.357(834D).
- Leontion, a female member of Epicurus' school: her role in Epicurus' school attacked XIV.35(1089C); 89(1097D–E); 329–331(1129B).
- Leontis, a friend of Plutarch: her death prompted his writing the *Bravery of Women* III.475(242F).
- Leontis, one of the Attic tribes: adopted Plutarch as a member VIII.95(628A). Inferior to no tribe in distinction VIII.101(629A).
- Leoprepes, father of the poet Simonides X.87(785A).
- Leosthenes, an Athenian orator and general in the Lamian war; slain at Lamia, 322 B.C.: his words likened to cypresses by Phocion III.113(188D). Described the Macedonian army after Alexander's death as a blinded Cyclops IV.441(336F); cf. III.69(181F). His deeds compared with the words of Hypereides VI.293(486D). Criticized by Phocion for involving Athens in the Lamian war VII.157(546A). His victory likened by Phocion to a short race X.183(803A–B). Joined in the war by Hypereides X.445(849F).
- Leotychidas I, an early Spartan king, 7th cent. B.C.: his reply to someone who called him changeable III.343(224C–D). His advice on how to preserve one's good fortune III.343(224D). On the education of young boys III.343(224D); cf. the remark of Agesilaus III.275(213D). Explained why the Spartans drank so little III.343(224D). Criticized his host for an elaborate ceiling III.361(227C); cf. III.119(189E); 257(210E).
- Leotychidas II, son of Ariston (Menares?), king of Sparta c.491–469 B.C.: his reply on hearing that the sons of Demaratus were speaking ill of him III.345(224D–E). His comment on the prodigy of a snake coiled around a key III.345(224E). His retort to a poor priest of the Orphic mysteries III.345(224E–F). Explained why captured arms were not dedicated to the gods III.345(224F); cf. III.341(224B).

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Lepidus, Marcus Aemilius, the Triumvir, 89–13 B.C.: helped to raise Augustus to power IV.341–343(319E).

Leptines, an Athenian politician: praised (?) by Demosthenes IV.527(351B) and note *e*.

Leptis, a port city on the northern coast of Africa: one of its marriage customs II.325(143A). Its priests of Poseidon do not eat fish IX.185(730D); XII.469(983F), but see note *a* for the suggestion that the name is confused with that of

Lepidotonpolis.

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B.C.) IV.493(345D); cf. 517(349E). The “Singer from Lesbos”

VII.239(558A); cf. XIV.367(1133C). Praised by Homer

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- XI.223–225(*Nat. Phen.* 38). Only Delos sufficed for her bearing Apollo and Artemis XII.463(982F). Her wanderings and the birth of Apollo and Artemis told in song by Philammon of Delphi XIV.359(1132A). Various theories about her identity and relationship with Hera XV.285–289(frag.157).
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- Leucadian Rocks, the southern tip of Leucas, from which lovers leaped: the incident of a Spartan who planned to leap but lost his nerve III.421(236D). The first to leap from the Rocks was Phobus, the brother of Blepsus III.537(255A).
- Leucas, an island off the coast of Acarnania; originally part of the mainland and thus called Acte (peninsula) by Homer (*Odyssey* XXIV.377) and here by Plutarch: no Greeks would be living here if Periander's punishment had been postponed VII.207(552E).
- Leucippe, one of Minyas' daughters: the story of the three sisters who in their madness killed and ate the son of Leucippe IV.221–223(299E–F).
- Leucippidae, i.e. Hilaeira and Phoebe, daughters of Leucippus: their shrine at Sparta near that of Odysseus IV.237(302C–D).
- Leucippus, the son of Polycrithus: slain by Poemandar IV.221(299D).
- Leucocoma, a Cretan maiden beloved of Euxynthetus IX.411(766C) and critical note 5, which gives the ms. reading *Leucomantis*.
- Leuco(n), king of Bosphorus, reigned 393–353 B.C.: the type of king that a wise man would visit, according to Chrysippus XIII.2.495(1043C–D); 681(1061D).
- Leuconia, a town on the west coast of Asia Minor: settled by the Chians III.485–487(244E–245B).
- Leuconoe, an Attic deme: home of Laches, the brother-in-law of Demosthenes, and his family X.431(847C); 433(847D); 449(850F); 451(851D); 453(851D).
- Leucothea, a sea goddess; the name of the deified Ino q.v.: her worship by the Thebans criticized by the Spartan Lycurgus III.369(228E) and note *d*; cf. II.495(171E); V.163(379B–C); IX.393(763C–D). The custom at her temple in Chaeroneia

IV.29(267D). Identified with the Roman goddess Matuta VI.325(492D); cf. IV.29(267D).

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Levites, harp-playing priests among the Jews VIII.363(671E).

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- Libya*, a work of Acesander VIII.387(675A–B).
- Libyan History*, a work of Hesianax IV.291–293(311C–D). A work of Juba IV.291(311B–C).
- Lichas, an attendant of Heracles: thrown into the sea by Heracles XIII.2.685(1062A).
- Lichas, a Spartan, possibly the son of Arcesilaus: gave dinner parties X.287(823E).
- Licina, a Vestal Virgin: convicted and punished for unchastity IV.127(284B).
- Licinius, C. Licinius Sacerdos, a Roman knight: called a perjurer by the younger Scipio III.191(200E).
- Licinius, C. Licinius Stolo, cos. 361 B.C.: during his consulship, Etruscan actors came to Rome IV.159(289D).
- Licinius, L. Licinius Lucullus, Roman general; cos. 74 B.C.; in later years he lived a life of luxury; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9 (*Lamp. Cat.* 19): defeated Tigranes (Oct. 6, 105 B.C.) and turned an ill-omened day into a propitious one III.205(203A). Told his soldiers that it would be more difficult to strip the enemy than to defeat them III.205–207(203A–B). After his campaigns he gave himself up to a life of luxury III.211–213(204B); X.91(785F–786A); 125(792B). Refused to hold office before his younger brother VI.283(494D). Criticized because his dinners were too expensive X.71(782F). Was a protégé of Sulla X.197(805E–F).
- Licinius, M. Licinius Crassus, cos. 95, cens. 92 B.C.: chided by Domitius for grieving over the death of a pet eel II.19(89A); X.223(811A); XII.419(976A) and notes *b*, *c* (note *c* identifies Crassus as the Triumvir, but this incident probably occurred in 92 B.C., when both Crassus and Domitius were censors).
- Licinius, M. Licinius Crassus, wealthy Roman; member of the

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- First Triumvirate; 115/4–54 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp. Cat.* 18): wrongly charged with the corruption of a Vestal Virgin II.23(89E). Said to have had “hay on his horn” IV.109(280F–281A). See also the previous article.
- Licinius, P. Licinius Crassus, cos. 171 B.C.: defeated in a cavalry battle by the Macedonian king Perseus III.173(197E–F).
- Licymnius, the father of Oeonus IV.137(285F).
- Liknites (“Of the Mystic Basket”), an epithet of Dionysus V.87(365A).
- Limnaeus, a Macedonian soldier in Alexander’s army: slain while shielding Alexander with his body IV.387(327B) and note f; 483(344D).
- Lindus, Lindian(s), a city of Rhodes: under the despot Cleobulus V.205(385E). Where Danaus set up Athena’s statue (*Callimachus*) XV.297(frag.158).
- Linus, of Euboea, a legendary musician: composed dirges XIV.357(1132A).
- Lipara, one of the Aeolian islands: home of the writer Pyrrhon IV.121(282F).
- Livia, the wife of Augustus: the Golden “E” at Delphi was the “E” of Livia, according to some V.207(385F). First heard from the wife of Fulvius about Augustus’ plan to recall Postumius Agrippa from exile VI.429(508A–B).
- Livius, M. Livius Drusus, cos. 112, cens. 109 B.C.: died while censor IV.83(276F).
- Livius, M. Livius Drusus, tribune 91 B.C.: had his house opened to the view of all X.171(800F).
- Livius, M. Livius Macatus, the commander of the garrison at Tarentum in the Second Punic War: chided by Fabius Maximus III.161–163(195F–196A).
- Livius, Titus, the Roman historian, 59 B.C.–A.D. 17: references and quotations: V.37: IV.41(269E). VI.1.2: IV.375(326A). VI.1.11: IV.41(269E).
- Lochagus, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: his remark at the news of his son’s death III.351(225E–F); cf. II.197(118F–119A) and III.467(242A–B).

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- Locheia, goddess of childbirth, identified with Artemis VIII.277(659A); IX.359(758A). See also IV.117(282B–D).
- Locri, Locrian(s), a Dorian city in southern Italy: their magistrates fined the inquisitive VI.493–495(519B). Favoured the code of Zaleucus, who had been guided by Athena VII.137–139(543A). Home of Philistion IX.15(699C). Home of Xenocritus XIV.373(1134B); 375(1134E).
- Locris, Locrian(s), a country in Greece north of the Gulf of Corinth: Hesiod slain here II.437–439(162C–E). The two Locrian peoples present at the battle of Coroneia III.267(212A). Invaded by the Thessalians on their way to attacking the Phocians III.483(244B). What is “The Wooden Dog” among them IV.193–195(294D–F). Only recently stopped sending maidens to Troy VII.237(557C–D). Brought into an alliance with Athens by Demosthenes after the battle of Chaeroneia X.451(851B).
- Locrus, son of Physicus and eponymous hero of the Ozolian Locrians IV.193(294E).
- Longinus, see Cassius
- Loxias (“Ambiguous”), an epithet of Apollo VI.447(511B).
- Lucania, Lucanian(s), a region of Italy: a Lucanian soldier warned by Fabius Maximus III.161(195E). Did not attack Rome in its early days IV.353(321F). Helped defeat Alexander the Molossian (330 B.C.) IV.377(326B). Reached by some Pythagoreans who fled the conflagration at Metapontum VII.421(583A).
- Lucanius, of Corinth, a chief priest: the host of the dinner party of *Table-Talk* V.3 and one of the speakers VIII.389–391(675 D–F); 397(676E–F).
- Lucar*, money spent at Rome on public festivals IV.135(285D).
- Lucina, an epithet of the Roman goddess Juno as a goddess of childbirth IV.117(282B–D).
- Lucius, an officer in the mercenary troops of Aristotimus, the tyrant of Elis: murdered the maiden Micca because she would not yield to him III.517–519(251A–C).
- Lucius, a Pythagorean, unknown except for his appearance in

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- Plutarch's writings: speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.7: IX.167(727B–C); VIII.8: IX.173–179(728C–729C). Speaker in the dialogue *The Face in the Moon*, cf. esp. XII.6–17 *passim*; 47(921F); 55–61(922F–923F); 97–105(928D–929F); 107–117(930A–931D); 125–133(932E–933F).
- Lucius, a Roman praenomen: abbreviated “L.” IV.155(288E). See IV.329(317D), critical note 3. Also IV.53(271E) for the generic use of Lucius Titius in legal documents.
- Lucius, the son of Florus: speaker in *Table-Talk* VII.4: IX.35–37(702F–703B); 41–43(704B). See also XII.6 note *d*.
- Lucretia, the wife of Collatinus: outraged by a son of Tarquinius Superbus III.513(250A).
- Lucullus, see Licinius
- Lupercia, Valeria, a maiden of Falerii: saved from sacrifice by a heaven-sent eagle IV.307–309(314D).
- Lupercalia (“Wolf-Festival”), at Rome: the reason for its ritual IV.103–105(280B–C); 165(290D).
- Luperci, Roman priests: their role in the Lupercalia IV.103–105(250B–C); cf. 165–167(290D).
- Lusitania, a Roman province, modern Portugal: invaded by Brutus (136 B.C.) IV.59(272D).
- Lusius, a nephew of Gaius Marius: slain by a youth on whom he made an indecent assault III.201(202B).
- Lutatius Catulus, a Roman patrician: built a sacred precinct to Saturn near the Tarpeian Rock IV.273(308A).
- Lutatius, Q. Lutatius Catulus, cos. 102 B.C.: his army forced to retreat from the Atiso River in the Cimbrian War III.203(202D–E). Joined with Sulla to defeat Marius X.201(806D), but Fowler identifies this Catulus as the consul of 78 B.C.
- Lutatius, Q. Lutatius Catulus, son of the preceding; cos. 78 B.C.: opponent of Julius Caesar for the office of Pontifex Maximus III.223(206A). His request on behalf of a young man harshly rejected by the younger Cato VII.77–79(534C–D); X.211(808E). See also X.201(806D), where Fowler identifies Catulus as the consul of 78 B.C.

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- Lyaeus ("Releaser," etc.), an epithet of Dionysus I.363(68D); VIII.11(613C); 417(680B); cf. VI.147(462B) and note *a*.
- Lycaea ("Wolf Festival"), identified with the Roman Lupercalia, q.v. IV.105(280C); 165(290D).
- Lycaeon, the precinct of Zeus Lycaeus in Arcadia: cannot be entered IV.223–225(300A–D).
- Lycaon, a Trojan slain by Achilles I.159(30C).
- Lycaon, the king of Arcadia: served human flesh to Zeus IV.223(300B).
- Lycastus, a son of Ares and Phylonome: abandoned with his twin brother and suckled by a wolf IV.309(314E–F).
- Lyceum, the school of the Peripatetics at Athens: not attended by Alexander the Great IV.391(328A). Example of a school VII.27(526F). Many of its philosophers were foreigners VII.555(605A). Honoured by Lamprias VIII.141(635B). Its curriculum does not necessarily prepare one for managing a state X.117(790E). Its gymnasium built by Lycurgus X.397(841D); 457(852C).
- Lycia, Lycian(s), a country in the south of Asia Minor: a name for the Trojan allies I.169(32C). Ordered by their lawgiver to wear women's garments when they mourned II.165(112F) and critical note 6. The story of the Lycian women and Bellerophon III.501–505(247F–248D). Neighbours of the Solymi V.413(421D). Practised a strange form of divination XII.419(976C). See also VII.555(605B) and critical note 4.
- Lyciscus, not otherwise known, the betrayer of certain Orchomenians VII.185(548F–549A).
- Lycomedes, an ancestor of the orator Lycurgus X.411(843E); 455(852A).
- Lycon*, a work of Ariston named for the philosopher I.75(14E).
- Lycon, of Scarpheia, a comic actor in the time of Alexander IV.429(334E).
- Lycon, Peripatetic philosopher, known also as Glycon, q.v.
- Lycophon, a grandson of the orator Lycurgus X.407(843A).
- Lycophon, an Epicurean: received a letter from Leonteus XIV.197(1108E).

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- Lycophron, the eldest son of the orator Lycurgus X.407(843A); 409(843C); 411(843F); 455(851F).
- Lycophron, the father of the orator Lycurgus X.395(841A); 455(852A); 457(852E).
- Lycopolis, a town in Egypt: its inhabitants hate the ass because of Typhon V.73–75(362F–363A). Its inhabitants are the only Egyptians that eat a sheep V.169(380B).
- Lycoreia, a city of Phocis on Mt. Parnassus V.259(394F).
- Lycormae, a Boeotian family claiming to belong to the Heracleidae VII.241(558B).
- Lycormas, an earlier name for the Evenus River in Aetolia: its name changed when Evenus hurled himself into its waters IV.315(315E).
- Lycutus, a town of Crete: settled by Pollis and Pelasgian colonists III.501(247F); cf. IV.201–203(296C).
- Lycurgus, grandfather of the orator X.395(841A–B); 411(843E).
- Lycurgus, one of the ten Attic Orators, c.390–324 B.C.: his reply to a critic accusing him of buying off an informer VII.131(541F); X.401–403(842A–B). His *Life* X.395–413(841A–844A). His family X.395–397(841A–B); 411(843E–F). A pupil of Plato and Isocrates X.397(841B); 437(848D). Served as treasurer for three terms X.397(841B–C). Restored many edifices in the city X.397–399(841C–D). Rid the city of criminals X.399(841E); cf. 409–411(843D–E). Alexander's demand for his surrender rejected by the Athenians X.399(841E). Served as envoy during Philip's second war with Athens X.399(841E). Highly esteemed by the Athenians X.399(841F); 407(842F). Introduced laws X.399–403(841F–842C). Proposed decrees X.403(842C); 411–413(843F–844A). Dressed very simply X.403(842C). His work and study habits X.403(842C–D). An outspoken orator X.403–405(842D). After his death his sons arrested and condemned to death but released on the plea of Demosthenes X.405(842E). Monuments and tables in his honour X.405(842E); 409(843C). His greatest achievement was increasing the state revenue X.405(842F). Attended the Boule on the day he died X.405–407(842F). His children and de-

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- Marsyas, the satyr who contended with Apollo and was defeated and flayed alive by the god: invented a way to conceal the distortion of his face while playing the flute VI.113(456B). Why he was punished by Apollo IX.89(713D). Reputed inventor of the aulos XIV.363(1132F). Reputed son of Hyagnis, the inventor of the aulos XIV.369(1133E–F); cf. 383(1135F).
- Martial, a servant of Sabinus: acted as a messenger between Sabinus and his wife Empona IX.437(770E–F).
- Masaesylans, a people of Numidia: its soldiers used by Hannibal as guards over the people of Salmantica III.507(248F–249A).
- Mases, a name given by some to Manes, a king of Phrygia V.57(360B).
- Masinissa, a king of Numidia, 238–148 B.C.: an example of an aged ruler X.123(791E–792A).
- Masses, another name for the satyr Marsyas XIV.369(1133E–F).
- Massylians, a people of Numidia: captured the Roman general Regulus IV.291(311C), and critical note 4.

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- Matuta, the supposed Roman equivalent to the Greek goddess Leucothea (Ino): why slave-women are forbidden to enter her shrine IV.29(267D). Identified with Leucothea VI.325(492D).
- Mausolus, the ruler of Halicarnassus; upon his death in 353 B.C. his wife Artemisia built a splendid tomb, the Mausoleum: for the competition offered by Artemisia in his honour the orator Isocrates wrote a Eulogy X.379(838B).
- Maximus, a rhetor, friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.4: IX.237–241(739B–D).
- Maximus, Caius, a Roman, not otherwise known: the father of Similius and Rhesus IV.293–295(311F).
- Maximus, see Fabius
- May, the Roman month: the month in which figures of men (*Argei*) are thrown into the Tiber IV.55–57(272B–C); cf. 133(285A). Why men do not marry in May IV.131–133(284F–285B).
- Mazaeus, the satrap of Babylon under Darius III: retreated at the advance of Alexander IV.453(339A).
- Medea, the daughter of Aeetes and granddaughter of Helios: the subject of a painting by Timomachus I.93(18A). The subject of a play of Euripides III.513(349A); VII.57(530B–C). Her temple at Corinth XI.111(871B).
- Medeios, an Athenian, the son of Lysander and Philippa: a priest at Eleusis X.407(843B).
- Medeios, an Athenian, the son of Medius (above) and Timothea: a priest of Poseidon-Erechtheus X.407(843B).
- Medes, Media, Median, a people (and country) southwest of the Caspian Sea; early united with the Persian Empire: the summer residence of the Persian king I.419(78D); VI.369(499A–B); VII.551(604C). The story of the Persian women and their part in Cyrus' victory over the Medes III.491–493(246A–B). Median raiment more ornate than the Persian IV.401(329F). Invaded by the Scythians IV.405(330D). Reaction of Median naphtha to fire VIII.423(681C). "Median apple," i.e. citron IX.201(733E).
- Since Plutarch often uses "Medes" and "Persians" indis-

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criminally and the translators are inconsistent, the following list includes all passages where Plutarch uses “Medes” and “Median” in referring to the Persians. These passages are dealt with in more detail in the article on “Persians.”

III.273(213B); 383(230E); 491(246A); IV.349(320F); 469(342A); 515(349C); V.361(411F–412A); 365(412B); VI.305(488D); IX.39–41(703F); 113(717C); X.321(828D); 323(838E); XI.35(858F); 73(864F); 91(867F); 97(868F); 99(869C); 107(870D–E); 109(870F); 111(871B); 123(873A); 125(873C); XII.141(935B); XIII.2.541(1049C). See also medize.

medism, see medize

Medius, a friend of Alexander the Great: leader of the flatterers around Alexander I.347(65C). The drinking companion of Alexander II.227(124C); IV.451(338D); VI.211(472D).

medize, to become pro-Persian III.273(213B); XI.67(863F–864A); 71(864D–E); 75(865C); 83(866E); 87(867B–C); 91–95(868A–E). For medism see XI.95(868D).

Medullina, the daughter of Aruntius: killed her father who had violated her IV.285–287(310C).

Megabates, a Persian commander: repulsed from Naxos XI.97(869B).

Megabates, a Persian youth: his kisses rejected by Agesilaus III.251(209D–E).

Megabyzus, a Persian satrap, 4th cent. B.C.: criticized by Apelles I.313(58D); VI.207(471F–472A).

Megacleides, an Athenian: challenged Isocrates to an exchange of property X.385(839C); cf. X.377(837F).

Megacles, one of the Alcmaeonids at Athens: his daughter married to Peisistratus XI.31(858C); cf. 61–63(863B).

Megalopolis, a city in Arcadia: the site of Antipater’s victory over Agis and the Spartans III.311(219B). Ruled by the tyrant Lydiadas VII.203(552A).

Megara, Megarian(s), Megarid, a city on the Isthmus of Corinth: captured by Demetrius, who asked the Megarian philosopher Stilpo if he had lost anything in the capture I.27(5F);

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VI.227(475C); cf. XIV.263(1119C-D); see also XIV.173-174. A man from Megara told that his words needed a city I.379(71E); III.127-129(190E); 271(212E); 375(229C). Promised an abundance of anchovies by Poseidon in a dream of Stilpo I.443-445(83C-D) and critical note 1 on p.442. Accepted by the Athenians as arbiter in a dispute with Sparta III.287(215C). What the *aphabroma* is among them IV.195(295A-B). What the "spear-friend" is among them IV.195-197(295B-C). What "return-interest" is among them IV.197-199(295C-D). Their part in starting the saying "To Eleutherae" IV.225(300B). Their part in giving to the hall at Samos its name of the "Hall of Fetters" IV.243-245(303E-304C). The origin of the clan called "Wagon-rollers" IV.247-249(304E-F). Besieged by Nicias IV.493(345D). Set up at Delphi a statue of an armed Apollo to commemorate their expulsion of the Athenians V.301(402A). Home of Heracleon V.367(412E); XII.355(935C). Sent three thousand men to the battle of Plataea V.373(412A). "Better to be a Megarian's ram than his son," the taunt of Diogenes VII.25(526C). Home of Stilpo VII.87(536A); cf. I.27(5F); VI.227(475C); XIV.263(1119C-D). Megarian school VII.409(581A). Visited by Androtion VII.557(605D). Their account of Ino's flight to the sea VIII.391(675E). Once ignored by the Delphic oracle VIII.431-433(682F); cf. IX.185(730D). Excluded from commerce with Athens and her allies (423 B.C.) X.231(812D). Voted Alexander citizenship X.307(826C). Where Lysias lived during his exile from Athens X.365(835F). The "Ass's shadow" on the way to Megara X.435(848A). Brought into an alliance with Athens by Demosthenes X.451(851B). Their quarrel with the Corinthians XI.95(868E). Deprived by Herodotus of their share in the glory of Plataea XI.119(872C-D). Stoic criticism of Stilpo and the Megarian school XIII.2.443(1036E); cf. XIV.195(1108B); 261-267(1119C-1120B). "Who can go from Megara to Athens if he is prohibited by Fate?" XIII.2.591(1055F). Home of the musician Telephanes XIV.397(1138A).

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- Megara, the wife of Heracles: given by Heracles to be the wife of the youthful Iolaus IX.339(754E).
- Megareis, a division of the Megarian citizenry IV.195–197(295B–C).
- Megareus, the son of Onchestus IV.195(295A).
- Megasthenes, an Ionian writer on India, fl. 300 B.C.: cited (*FGrH* IIIC, 715) F30: XII.163(938C); 177(940C) and note *b*, critical note 7.
- Megistias, see Themistias
- Megisto, the wife of Timoleon: the story of her suffering and her resistance to the tyrant Aristotimus III.523–531(252B–253E).
- Meidias, the father of Meidias (below) X.445(850B).
- Meidias, the son of Meidias; a wealthy Athenian: attacked in a speech by Demosthenes I.29(6D). Accused by Demosthenes of using the Paralus to transport cargo X.89(785C). Accused of assault by Demosthenes X.415(844D). His proposal of a gift for Phocion opposed by Demosthenes X.445(850B). Accused of corruption by Demosthenes XIII.1.119(1010F).
- Meilichios (“Gentle,” “Gracious,” etc.), an epithet applied to several deities: Aphrodite V.117(370D). Dionysus VIII.13(613D). Fortuna Obsequens IV.113(287E); 359(322F). Hera(?) XIV.121(1102E) and note *d*. Zeus VI.125(458B); XIII.2.791(1076B). Applied in general to beneficent deities II.465(166E) and to the sacrifices offered such deities V.391(417C).
- Meinis (Menes), the first king of Egypt, c.3500 B.C.: first led the Egyptians to a luxurious way of life V.23(354A–B).
- Melampus, a legendary hero and seer: introduced, according to Herodotus, the name of Dionysus to the Greeks XI.25(857C).
- Melanchlaeni (“Black Coats”), a people of Scythia XII.571(998A).
- Melanippe*, a play of Euripides IX.347–349(756B–C).
- Melanippides, of Melos, a lyric and dithyrambic poet, 5th cent. B.C.: befriended by the Macedonian court XIV.75(1095D) and note *c*. Originated, according to some, the Lydian mode

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- for the auloi XIV.385(1136C). His role in early music XIV.419–421(1141C–D). Quoted (Page, *PMG*): Frag.763: IX.361(758C).
- Melanippus, a priest of Apollo: slain by Nicocrates, the tyrant of Cyrene III.543(255F).
- Melanippus, of Agrigentum: attacked the tyrant (Phalaris) out of love for his friend (Chariton) IX.373(760C).
- Melantheia, the daughter of the river Alpheius: bore to Poseidon a daughter named Eirene IV.199(295E).
- Melanthius, a parasite of Alexander of Pherae: his comment on the death of Alexander I.273(50D).
- Melanthius, of Athens, a tragic poet; 5th cent. B.C.: said that Athens was preserved by the constant bickering of its public speakers I.103–105(20C). Criticized the wordiness of Diogenes' tragedies I.223–225(41D). Ridiculed Gorgias' speech on Concord II.333(144B) and critical note 1. His reply to a critic VIII.121(631D). Ridiculed the hunchback Archippus VIII.131–133(633D).
- Melanthius, of Rhodes, a tragic poet; 2nd cent. B.C.: quoted (Nauck=Snell) Frag.1: VI.99(453E); VII.197(551A).
- Melanthius, the garden of, at Athens X.405(842E).
- Melanthus, the father of Codrus: was an exile from Messene VII.567(607B).
- Meleager, a Macedonian commander under Alexander the Great: one of those who vainly attempted to hold the army together after Alexander's death IV.441(337A). Placed Aridaeus on the Macedonian throne IV.445(337D).
- Meleager*, a play of Euripides IV.295(312A).
- Meleager, the son of Oeneus and Althaea: his quarrel with his fellow-citizens related by Homer I.141(27A). The son of Ares, according to Euripides IV.295(312A). An example of a great hero who was susceptible to love IX.381(761D).
- Meles, of Colophon, the father of Polymnestus XIV.365(1133A).
- Meletus, of Athens, one of the accusers of Socrates: his hard-headed attitude different from that of Plato I.405–407(76B). Socrates said that he could not be hurt by Meletus VI.229(475E). An example of an accuser VI.373(499F). Ac-

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- cused Socrates of not believing in things divine VII.403(580B–C). An example of a wicked man XIII.2.705(1065C).
- Melia, a daughter of Oceanus, mother of Ismenius (Ismenus): mentioned in a poem of Pindar IV.507(348A).
- Meliai, nymphs: Hesiod's use of the word discussed XV.115(frag.30).
- Melicertes, the son of Ino and Athamas; he became the god Palaemon: his body said to have been cast ashore at the foot of a pine-tree VIII.391(675E) and note *c*. His funeral described by Euphorion VIII.399(677A).
- Melissa, the wife of Periander of Corinth: a character in the *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.346; 351(146D); 369(150B); 371(150D); 401(155E).
- Melissus, of Samos, an Eleatic philosopher, 5th cent. B.C.: attacked by the Epicureans XIV.195(1108B). Reference (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A3: XIV.305(1126B).
- Melissus, of Thebes, a flute-player: one of the conspirators in the Theban uprising against the Spartan garrison (379 B.C.) VII.417(582D).
- Melissus, the son of Habron, father of Actaeon: the story of his vain attempt to have his son's murderers punished X.9–11(772E–773A).
- Melissus, village near Corinth: the refuge of Habron, who named his son after the village X.9(772E).
- Melite, an Attic deme, a region of Athens: those who moved from Melite to Diomeia named a month and a festival to commemorate their migration VII.531(601B–C). Home of Dionysius, a speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.14: IX.275(744F). Home of Diocles, the husband of Philippa X.407(843B). Where Themistocles set up a temple of Artemis of Good Counsel after the defeat of the Persians XI.99(869D).
- Melliere ("Novice"), the title of a new priestess of Artemis at Ephesus X.141(795E).
- Melon, of Thebes, one of the conspirators in the Theban uprising against the Spartan garrison (379 B.C.) VII.363–364; 379(576A); 445(587D); 497(596D); 501(597A).

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- Melos, Melian(s), an island in the Aegean Sea: the story of the women of Melos III.495–497(246D–247A). Settled by a part of the Pelasgians III.499(247D). The use of the light-coloured earth of Melos V.489(436C). Their name engraved on the Serpent Column in commemoration of the Greek victory at Plataea XI.125(873D–E) and note *d*.
- Melpomene, one of the Muses: gives orderliness to those pleasures that come by ear and eye IX.287(746F) and note *c*.
- Memmius, a military tribune at Numantia under Scipio the Younger, 134 B.C.: detected carrying an expensive wine-cooler and punished III.195(201C–D).
- Memnon, of Rhodes, a distinguished Greek commander who was an ally of Darius III against Alexander; d. 333 B.C.: rebuked one of his soldiers for maligning Alexander III.23(174B–C).
- Memnon, the son of Eos (Dawn): his soul balanced with that of Achilles in a play of Aeschylus I.87(17A).
- Memory, see Mnemosyne
- Memphis, a city in Egypt: home of the priest Chonuphis V.25(354E); cf. VII.395(578F). Where Apis is kept V.51(359B); cf. 71(362C); 105(368C); 153(377D). Its Gates of Oblivion and Lamentation V.71(362C). The rising of the Nile near Memphis V.105(368B). Visited by the Spartan Agetoridas, who brought a document to be translated by Chonuphis VII.395–397(578F).
- Menaechmus, a mathematician, a pupil of Eudoxus, 4th cent. B.C.: criticized by Plato for attempting to solve the problem of doubling the cube IX.121(718E).
- Menander, Athenian poet of the New Comedy 342–291 B.C.: said that his comedy was composed because, with the plot conceived, he had only to add the words IV.507(347E). “Acting Menander,” i.e. performing his plays V.163(379A). His plays recited at banquets VII.61(531B); VIII.375–377(673B); IX.55(706D); 83–85(712B–D). Compared with Aristophanes X.463–473(853A–854D) and notes *passim*. Love regularly gives cohesion to all his plays XV.249(frag.134). References and quotations (Koerte–

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Thierfelder): *Citharistes* frag.1. 1–5, 8–10: VI.175(466B); frag.2: cf. VII.15(524E). *Colax* frag.2.3–4, 3: I.305(57A); frag.6: I.307(57A–B). *Misumenos* frag. 5,6: VII.17(525A). *Theophorumene* frag.2: cf. V.295(399A). Fragment 59.4: III.225(206C). 64.2: cf. XIII.1.21(999D). 101.1: I.181(34C). 111: II.201(119E). 152: cf. VI.459(513E). 209: cf. IX.67–69(709B–C). 251.4–6: II.97(100E); 4–7: VI.203(471B). 295.4: VI.235(476D–E). 407.7: I.177(33F); X.175(801C); cf. I.223(41B). 451–461: cf. I.317(59C). 458: I.317(59C). 463: cf. II.79(98A). 527: cf. VII.163(547B). 568: XV.251(frag.134); 7–8: IX.391(763B). 579, 582: cf. IX.329(752F). 614.6: XIII.2.617(1058C). 618: II.247(128A). 649–651: cf. II.193(118C). 714.1–3: VI.221(474B). 737, 738: I.111(21C–D). 739: I.131(25A). 740: II.117(103C–E). 741: II.271(133B); IX.53(706B); cf. II.423(159D). 742: VI.73(450C). 743: VI.253–255(479C); 4: II.49(93C). 744: II.59(95D); VI.319(491C). 745, 746: VII.165–167(547C–E). 747: VIII.333(666F). 748: XII.557(995E). 749: XIII.1.21(999E). 750: XIV.117(1102B). 754: cf. II.475(168D). 786: XIII.2.793(1076C). 789: IV.335(318D); cf. VIII.251(654D). 905: VIII.365(671F). 941: V.469(432C); cf. 285(399A) and note *a*. The following are attributed to Menander by Kock: I.179(34C): 1106K, but see note *b*; I.291(54B): 1086K, “anon.” K–T; VI.425(507A): 1092K, but see note *a*.

See also V.319(405B) and critical note 1; XIV.65(1093F) and note *c*.

Menander, the Greek king of Bactria, probably 2nd cent. B.C.: a good ruler who was held in great honour by his subjects X.279(821D–E).

Mendes, a city in Egypt: the rising of the Nile measured here V.105(368B).

Mendes, an Egyptian god in the form of a goat: his worship universal V.171(380E) and critical note 7. Refuses to mate with women and prefers nannies XII.511(989A).

Mendesian goat, see Mendes

Mene, a name for the moon-goddess: mother of the Nemean Lion VIII.399(677A) and note *b*.

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- Menecleidas, of Thebes, an opponent of Epameinondas: accused Epameinondas of excessive pride VII.133(542B–C). Attacked Epameinondas because of envy X.195(805C).
- Menecrates, a Spartan who advised the Ephors until old age forced him to stop X.149–151(797C–D).
- Menecrates, a Thessalian, not otherwise known: speaker in *Table-Talk* II.5: VIII.163(639B).
- Menecrates, of Syracuse, a physician, 4th cent. B.C.: his pretensions parodied by the Spartan king Agesilaus III.129(191A); 271–273(213A).
- Menedemus, of Eretria in Euboea; Socratic philosopher and statesman, late 4th cent. B.C.: shut the door in the face of his friend's profligate son I.297(55C). Evaluated those coming to study at Athens I.435(81E). Taught the unity of virtue VI.19–21(440E). Criticized by Strato VI.213(472E). Critical of Alexinus VII.87(536B). Attacked by Chrysippus XIII.2.443–445(1036F). Praised by some for refusing Alexander's invitations XIII.2.495(1043D). Sent by Plato to the Pyrrhaeans XIV.307(1126D).
- Menelaus, king of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon and husband of Helen: upbraided by Agamemnon I.297(55C). Expressed his love and respect for Odysseus II.57(95A); cf. I.295(57F). Helped in battle by Athena IV.467(341D). His splendid home admired by Telemachus VII.35(527E). Gave unsolicited advice to Agamemnon VIII.29(616C); IX.55–57(706F). His quarrel with Antilochus VIII.37(617E); cf. I.169(32A). His whereabouts at the time of Agamemnon's murder asked by Telemachus VIII.119(631B). His battle with Paris IX.255–265(741E–743C). Herodotus' account of his actions in Egypt attacked XI.25(857B).
- Menelaus, of Alexandria, a mathematician: a character in *The Face on the Moon* XII.7–8; 107(930A); cf. 171(939C–D) and note *a*.
- Menemachus, of Sardis, a friend of Plutarch to whom the essay *Precepts of Statecraft* is addressed X.156: 159(798A); 213(809A). See also VII.513–514 for a discussion of a possi-

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- ble identification of Menemachus with the addressee of Plutarch's essay *On Exile*.
- Menephylus, a Peripatetic philosopher, friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.6: IX.249(741A–B). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.14: IX.277–279(745 C–D).
- Menesaechmus, an Athenian politician, 4th cent. B.C.: brought charges against the dying Lycurgus X.405(842E–F). Taken to court by Lycurgus X.409(843D). Brought suit against Demosthenes X.425(846C).
- Menippus, an Athenian, friend of Pericles who made use of him X.231(812C). Cf. *Life of Pericles*, ch. XIII (L.C.L. vol. III, p.45).
- Meniscus, a dancing instructor: present in *Table-Talk* IX.15: IX.289(747A–B).
- Meniscus, see Mynniscus
- Meno*, a dialogue of Plato II.205(120D–E); XV.391(frag.215f). See also s.v. Plato.
- Meno, a writer on medicine: his method of determining liver disease IX.199(733C), where his writings are called *Menoneia*.
- Meno, of Thessaly, a general in the army of Cyrus the Younger, 401 B.C.; put to death by Tissaphernes: the principal character in Plato's *Meno* II.47(93A–B).
- Menoetius, the father of Patroclus I.99(19C–D); 185(35B).
- Menoneia*, see Meno
- Mens ("Mind"), a Roman goddess: her shrine built by Aemilius Scaurus IV.335(318E); 357(322C).
- Menyllus, a Greek historian of uncertain date: the first book of his *Boeotian History* cited (*FGrH* IIIA, 295: F1) IV.279(309B). The third book of his *Italian History* cited (F2) IV.295(312B).
- Menyllus, a Macedonian, commander of garrison at Athens, 322 B.C.: his offer of money to Phocion refused III.113–115(188E–F).
- Mercury, see Hermes
- Meriones, son of Molus, and a hero of the Trojan War V.393(417E).

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- Merope, daughter of Cypselus: character in Euripides' *Cresphontes* II.25(90A); 153(110C); XII.575(998E) and note *b*.
- Merope, daughter of Erechtheus: character in Euripides' *Erechtheus* I.335(63A) and note *c*.
- Meropes, legendary inhabitants of Cos: opponents of Heracles IV.247(304D–E). Supposed to have made a statue of Apollo at Delos XIV.383(1136A).
- Merops, king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene: character in a play of Euripides VI.169(465A).
- Mese, the guardian Muse of the intermediate region according to the Delphians IX.277(745B).
- Mesites ("Mediator"), Persian name for Mithras V.113(369E–F).
- Mesogeion ("Midland"), a reef on Lesbos: scene of a dramatic rescue by a dolphin II.441(163B), cf. XII.473–475(984E–F).
- Mesoli, variant reading for Massylians, q.v.
- Mesopotamia, country of Asia IV.397(328F).
- Mesore, an Egyptian month (August?) V.159(378C).
- Messene, Messenian(s), city and region in the southwestern Peloponnese: their custom of sacrificing in celebration of slaying a hundred enemies II.423(159F). War with the Spartans (8th cent. B.C.) II.477–479(168F). Received land from Philip III.137(192B); 303(217F). Repopulated by Epameinondas III.149(194B); VII.123(540D–E). Attacked by Polydorus and the Spartans (8th cent. B.C.) III.389(231E). "The Messenians must be expelled from the country," an inscription on a pillar by the Alpheius IV.179(292B). Home of Euhemerus V.57(360A). Betrayed by Aristocrates VII.185(548F) and note *b*. Home of Melanthus VII.567(607B). Recovered from the Spartan Nabis by Philopoemen X.259(817E). Their saying about Pylos X.325(829B). Brought into an alliance with Athens by Demosthenes X.451(851B). Attacked by the Samians XI.39(859C). Exploits of the Messenian hero Aristomenes in the Messenian Wars XV.85(frag.12) and notes *a*, *b*.
- Mestrius, see Florus

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- Metageitnia, an Athenian festival VII.531(601B).
- Metageitnion, second month of the Attic year VII.531(601B).
- Metamorphoses*, a work of Callisthenes IV.267(306F). A work of Dorotheus IV.293(311E). A work of Theodorus IV.289(311A).
- Metaneira, mistress of the orator Lysias X.367(836B).
- Metapontum, a Greek city of Italy, in the Gulf of Tarentum: a man of Metapontum rebuffed by a Spartan III.399(233A). Its temple of Apollo was the scene of the death of the dancing-girl Pharsalia V.279(397F). Scene of the conflagration which killed many Pythagoreans VII.419(583A) and note *c*. Home of Antileon IX.373(760C).
- Metella, daughter of Metellus IV.279(309A–B).
- Metella, wife of Sulla VI.413(505B).
- Metellus, of Agrigentum, a musician: a teacher of Plato XIV.389(1136F) and critical note 3.
- Metellus, see Caecilius
- Meteorology*, a work of Theophrastus IV.181(292C).
- Methon, a Thracian: an ancestor of Orpheus IV.185(293B).
- Methone, a coastal city of Macedonia: named for Methon IV.185(293B). Captured by Philip IV.269(307D); cf. X.451(851A). Scene of Brasidas' exploits IV.479(343D).
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Omphale, Lydian queen once served by Heracles: received from Heracles an axe which became a part of the sacred regalia of Lydian kings IV.233(301F). Heracles in her palace and dressed in feminine garb is the subject of paintings X.91(785E).

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- Onesicrates, the host and preceptor in the dialogue *On Music*: see esp. XIV.345–346, 348, 353–357(1131C–F); 361(1132D); 381(1135E).
- Onesicritus, of Astypalaea or Aegina, a Cynic philosopher; accompanied Alexander and wrote a fantastic history of Alexander's exploits: made the chief pilot of Alexander's fleet IV.411(331E). Reference (*FGrH* IIB, 134) F2: IV.389(327D); cf. 473(342D).
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- Onomademus, popular leader of the Chians, not otherwise known: refused to have his opponents banished X.233(813A–B); cf. II.35(91F) and critical note 2.
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- Opheltas, a Thessalian king who migrated with his people to Boeotia: an ancestor of Plutarch? VII.239–241(558A) and note *a* on p.241.
- Optatus, a friend of Plutarch's father: speaker in the dialogue *Whether Land or Sea Animals Are Cleverer* XII.319(959B); 355–357(965C–D). See also XII.477 note *g*.
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- Orneatans, inhabitants of Orneae in the Argolid: "The Orneatans from the Sicyonians," an inscription at Delphi V.297(401D).
- Oromasdes (Oromazes), Greek form of Ormazd, the Persian god: called the Artificer of good and the opponent of Areimanius V.111–113(369D–E); XIII.1.255(1026B). His role in Persian religion V.113–115(369F–370A). Counsellor of the Persian king X.57(780C).
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 note *d*. 190d–e: IX.433(770B). 191b–c: IX.417(767D). 192d:
 cf. II.405(156C). 192e: IX.419(767E). 196e: cf. V.321(405E);
 VII.63(622C); IX.385(762B). 202e: V.59–61(360E); 65(361C)
 and note *c*; 389(416F); 399(419A). 203b–c: V.137–139(374C–
 D). 203d: VIII.63(622C). 207d: cf. V.243(392D); VIII.151–
 153(637A). 209e: cf. IX.121(718D). 219a: V.181–183(382D);
 IX.405(765C–D). 210d ff.: IX.407–409(765F);
 XIII.1.47(1002E). 213c: VIII.125(632B). 213c–d:
 IV.417(333A). 213e–214e: XV.253(frag.134). 214c: cf.
 XII.415(975C). 215e: I.369(69E); 449(84D). 216b: cf.
 I.249(46D). 218c: cf. IV.417(333A). 220e–221c:
 XIV.253(1117E). 221a: VII.411(581D). *Theaetetus* 143d: cf.
 VI.451(512B). 149b: XII.167(938F) and note *b*. 150c:
 XIII.1.19(999C). 151a: cf. XIII.1.29(1000E). 151c–d:
 XIII.1.19(999D). 155d: cf. V.203(385C); VIII.419(680C–D).
 157b: cf. V.247(393B). 172e: cf. XIV.297(1125A). 173a:
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IX.271(744B); XV.293(frag.215h). 210c: cf. XIII.1.21(999E).
Theages 129c-d: cf. VII.411(581D). 129e: VII.351-
 353(574B-C) and note *a* on page 353.

Timaeus 22e: XII.171(939C) and note *b*. 24e-25a: XII.181-
 183(941A-B) and note *d* on page 181. 25d: cf. XII.183(941B)
 and note *d*. 27d-28a: XIV.231(1114C). 28b: IV.325(316E-F).
 28b ff.: XIII.1.205(1016D). 28c: IX.117(718A); cf. IX.129-
 131(730B-C); XII.87(927B) and note *b*; XIII.1.29(1000E);
 XIII.1.207(1017A). 29a: XIII.1.181(1014A-B). 29d-30a:
 VII.347(573C-D). 29e: XIV.119(1102D). 29e ff.:
 IX.129(720A-B) and note *b*. 29e, 30a: VII.195(550D) and
 note *f*; cf. XIII.1.183(1014B-C). 30a: VIII.27(616A); cf.
 IX.125-127(719C-D); XIII.1.197(1015E); 203(1016C-D);
 339(1029E). 30b: XII.197(943A) and note *c*;
 XIII.1.49(1002F); XV.365(frag.195). 30b-d: XII.91(928A) and
 note *c*. 31a: V.227-229(389F-290A); 419-421(422F-423A);
 441(426F) and note *a*, critical note 1; 457(430A). 31b:
 V.97(367A); 229(390B); XII.199(943B) and note *b*. 31b-32c:
 IV.325(316E-F); XII.207(943F) and note *b*. 32a ff.:
 XIII.1.273-275(1017F). 32b: XIII.1.241(1025A). 32c-d:
 XII.91(928A) and note *c*; XIII.2.569(1052E). 34a:
 XIII.1.61(1004C). 34b: XII.217(945A) and note *a*;
 XIII.1.43(1002C); XIII.1.217(1023A). 34c ff.:
 XIII.1.199(1016A); 205(1016E). 34c: XIII.1.49(1002E-F);
 205(1016D). 34c-35a: cf. V.383(415E-F). 35a: V.119(370F);
 XIII.1.159(1012B-C); 187(1014D); 247(1025D). 35a ff.:
 VI.25(441E-F). 35a-b: XIII.1.123(1011B). 35b: I.283(52C);
 XIII.1.263(1027A-B). 35c-36a: XIV.399(1138C-D). 36a:
 XIII.1.299(1020A). 36b: XIII.1.319(1022D). 36c:
 VII.465(590F) and note *g*; XIII.1.175(1013C); 237(1024E).
 36d: XIII.1.333(1029A-B). 36e: XIII.1.175(1013D);
 201(1016B); 217(1023A). 36e f.: XIII.1.61(1004C). 37a f.:
 XIII.1.35(1001C); 49-51(1003A); 187(1014E); 225(1023D-
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 E). 37c: IX.117(718A); XIII.1.29(1000E); 223(1023C). 37d:
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XIII.1.333(1029A–B). 39a: VII.465(590E) and note *e*. 39b: cf. VII.195(550E). 39d: VII.317(569A) and note *d*. 40a: XII.207(943F) and note *b*. 40b: XIII.1.77(1006C). 40b–c: XII.157(937E) and note *c*; 165–167(938E) and note *c*. 40c: II.491(171A) and note *a*; but see XII.157 note *c*; XIII.1.81(1006E). 40d: cf. XII.191(942C). 41–42: XII.197(943A) and note *c*. 41a: cf. IX.129–131(720C). 41b: cf. XII.87(927C) and note *d*. 41d: IX.245(740B–C). 41d–e: cf. VI.25–27(441F); VII.347(573D) and note *c*; XII.219–221(945C). 41e: VII.311–313(568C–D). 42d: VII.347–349(573D–F); cf. XII.199(943A–B); XIII.1.77(1006B–C). 43a–b: cf. X.311(827C). 44c: XV.365(frag.195). 45a–b: XII.93(928B) and note *c*. 45b: II.79(98B). 45b f.: VIII.85(626C). 45c: V.229(390B); 475(433D); XII.45(921E). 45d: cf. V.189(384A). 46b: XII.107(930A–B) and note *d*. 46b–c: XII.109(930C) and note *a*. 47a–c: VII.195(559E); XII.307(958E). 47d: II.253(129C); 467–469(167B); IX.283(746A–B); XIII.1.337–339(1029D). 47e: XIV.411(1140B). 48a: IX.279(745D) and note *b*; XII.95(928C) and note *c*; XIII.1.189(1014E); 253(1026B). 48e ff.: V.377(414F); IX.129(720A–B) and note *b*. 49: XIII.1.217(1023B). 49a: V.129(372E); VIII.149(636D); XIII.1.183(1014C–D). 50c: cf. V.243(392D). 50c–d: V.135(373F). 50d: VIII.149(636D). 50d–e: VIII.301(661C) and note *b*. 50e: V.139(374E); VIII.171–173(640E); XIII.1.191(1014F). 51a: V.129(372E); XIII.1.197(1015D); 217(1023A–B). 52d: cf. II.69(97A–B); VIII.149(636D); XIII.1.233(1024B–C); 359(1032A). 52d–53a: V.137(374A); XIII.1.217(1023A). 52e: V.459(430C). 52e f.: XIII.1.203(1016D). 53 ff.: XIII.1.53(1003B–C); 221(1023C). 53a: cf. I.283(52C); V.441(427A); XIII.1.217(1023A). 53a f.: XIII.1.205(1016E). 53b: V.459(430D); XII.85(926F). 53b ff.: XIII.1.221(1023C). 53c: cf. IX.127(719D–E) and note *a*; XII.243(948B). 53c–56c: V.441(427C). 54b–c: XII.243(948B). 54d: XIII.1.53(1003C). 55: cf. V.415(421F). 55a–b: XIII.1.53(1003C). 55c: V.419–421(422F–423A); 441(426F)

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and note *a*, critical note 1; 457(430A–B); 461(430F); XIII.1.53(1003C). 55c–d: V.409(420F); 415(421F–422A). 55d: XIII.1.59(1004A). 55d–e: IV.153–155(288E); XII.279(954D). 55d ff.: V.443(427C–D) and note *b*; 447(428A–B). 56c: XIII.1.189(1014E). 57c: V.457(430B). 58e–59a: XIV.325(1128C) and note *a*. 59c: VIII.455(686D). 59d: cf. II.291(137B); XIV.57(1092E); 61(1093D). 59e: XI.165(913C). 60a: IX.101(715E). 60e: VIII.443(684F) and note *d*. 61c: cf. XII.199(943A–B). 62a–b: XII.243(948B). 65c ff.: VIII.75(624D) and note *c*. 65d–e: XI.167(913D–E) and note *b*. 67b: II.79(98B); V.229(390B); 491(436D); cf. VII.453(588E) and note *a*; 461(590C) and note *c*; XIII.1.75(1006B). 68e: IX.131–133(720E); XII.91(928A) and note *c*; XIII.1.189(1014E). 69b: XIII.1.231(1024B). 69b–c: XII.91(928A) and note *c*. 69c ff.: VI.27(441F). 69c–d: cf. XII.199(943A–B). 69c–e: VII.271(563D) and note *d*. 69d: VIII.63(622C); cf. XIV.147(1107A) and note *c*. 70 ff.: cf. V.455(492E–F). 70c: IX.9(698B) and note *b*; XIII.2.525(1047C). 70d: cf. VIII.43(618F). 71a: VI.75(450F). 77e: cf. XII.205(943E). 79b: XIII.1.65(1004E). 79e–80c: XIII.1.63(1004D). 80a f.: XIII.1.75(1006A). 80c: XIII.1.65(1004E). 81b: cf. IV.353(321E) and note *a*. 85a–b: cf. XII.453(981D). 86b: VI.75(450E). 86e–87a: IX.363(758D–E) and note *c*. 88b: II.293(137E). 89b: cf. IX.189(731D). 90a: V.291(400B); VII.471(591E); 529(600F); IX.357(757E); XI.149(911C) and note *a*; XII.197(943A) and note *c*. 91a: IX.9(698B) and note *b*; XIII.2.525(1047C). 92c: cf. VI.239(477C); XII.199(943B) and note *f*.

References not located: said that a man who has regard for the Deity refrains from improper acts (cf. *Laws* 885b) XV.187(frag.85). Said that men are not as bad at judging virtue as at practising it XV.205(frag.99). See also Platonic. Platon, a Theban hipparch, otherwise unknown VII.393(578C). Platonic: Platonic Myth and the Sirens IX.279(745D). Platonic doctrine of Love resembles Egyptian tales IX.397(764A). *Platonic Questions*, a work of Plutarch XV.21(*Lamp.Cat.* 136);

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- XIII.1.19–129(999C–1011E). Platonic writings of Aristotle XIV.257(1118C).
- Platonists: their definition of chance VII.337(572A–B) and note *h*. Their *Recollections of the Divine* IX.413(766E) and note *d*. Their views on the creation of the soul XIII.1.351(1030D). Wrote treatises on music and its corruption XIV.357(1131F) and note *b*.
- Plautus, Rubellius, great-grandson of Tiberius, put to death by Nero: his relatives also put to death by Nero II.65(96C).
- Pleiades, the constellation: in their season is the time of seeding V.161(378E). Wheat sown when they set is reaped when they rise VI.351(496E). Their rising and setting are the same for all VII.529(601A–B). Seed sown after their setting and before the winter solstice sprouts after six days XV.153(frag.60) and note *c*.
- Pleistaenetus, brother of Pheidias, an Athenian painter IV.497(346A), critical note I.
- Pleistarchus, king of Sparta, 480–458 B.C.: explained why Spartan kings did not take their titles from the names of the first kings III.387(231C). Rebuked an advocate who kept making jests III.387(231C). His retort to the man who imitated a nightingale III.387(231C); cf. 131(191B); 271(212F). His reply when informed that a certain evil-speaker was commending him III.387(231D); cf. 345(224D–E).
- Pleisthenid, a descendant of Pleisthenes, the son of Atreus: appeared in a dream to Clytemnestra (Stesichorus) VII.221(555A) and note *b*.
- Pleistoanax, king of Sparta, 458–408 B.C.: the father of Pausanias III.383(230F); 387(231D). His reply to an Attic orator who called the Spartans unlearned III.387–389(231D). His recall from exile advised by the Delphic oracle V.307(403B) and critical note 7.
- Plutarch, L.(?) Mestrius Plutarchus, of Chaeroneia; born before A.D. 50, died after 120; philosopher and biographer (the following entries give only biographical references and those places where he appears as a *dramatis persona*): a lesson which his teacher Ammonius once gave his class I.373–

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375(70E). Preferred men to say that there is no Plutarch rather than "Plutarch is an inconstant fickle person, quick-tempered and petty" II.485(169F–170A). Why he dedicated *Sayings of Kings and Commanders* to Trajan III.9–11(172B–E). The occasion for his dedicating *Bravery of Women* to Clea III.475(242E–F). Speaker in *The E at Delphi* V.199–253(384C–394C). Once present at Delphi during a visit by the emperor Nero V.203(385B). Was interested in mathematics before enrolling in the Academy V.217(387F). Addressed the essay *On Tranquillity of Mind* to Paccius VI.165–167(464E–465A). Arbitrated a dispute between two brothers at Rome VI.255–257(479E). His home town Chaeroneia was once turned around VI.473(515C). An incident during one of his lectures at Rome VI.513(522D–E). His *Consolation to His Wife* on the death of their young daughter VII.575–576; 581–605(608B–612B). Speaker or at least present at all the discussions in *Table-Talk* VIII.5–515(612C–697B); IX.5–299(697C–748D). Adopted as a member of the phyle Leontis VIII.95(628A). Held the eponymous archonship at Chaeroneia VIII.183(642F); 497(693F). The wedding of his son Autobulus was the occasion of *Table-Talk* IV.3: VIII.331(666D). His return to Chaeroneia from Alexandria was the occasion for *Table-Talk* V.5: VIII.407(678C). Was a colleague with Euthydemus in the priesthood at Delphi IX.23(700E). His return to Rome after a long absence was the occasion for *Table-Talk* VIII.7: IX.165–167(727B). Once took his wife to Delphi to sacrifice to Eros and resolve a dispute between her parents IX.309(749B). Speaker in *The Dialogue on Love* IX.307–441(748E–771E). An official at Delphi for many Pythiads X.127(792F); cf. V.201(385A–B); VIII.383–385(674D–E); IX.23(700E). A magistrate at Chaeroneia X.225(811B–C). Sent in his youth as an envoy to the proconsul X.251–253(816D). Viewed a moving scene played by a dog in a pantomime at Rome when the emperor Vespasian was also a spectator XII.405(973E–974B). Addressed the essay *On the Generation of the Soul in the 'Timaeus'* to his sons XIII.1.159(1012B). His school and the

near-by gymnasium the scene for the dialogue *That Epicurus Actually Makes a Pleasant Life Impossible* XIV.4; 15–17(1086D–E): cf. XIV.19(1087A); 21(1087C); 23(1087D); 109(1100E); 127–129(1103E–1104A). Speaker in the dialogue *That Epicurus Actually Makes a Pleasant Life Impossible* XIV.15(1086C–D); 19–21(1087B–C); 83(1096F); 127–129(1103E–1104A). His school at Chaeroneia the scene for the dialogue *Reply to Colotes* XIV.188; 191(1107E–F). Principal speaker in the dialogue *Reply to Colotes* XIV.191–315(1107D–1127E).

Plutarch seldom refers by title to his own works as the following brief list shows: *Advice to Statesmen (Precepts of Statecraft)* II.5–7(86C–D). *Lives* III.11(172C–E). *Life of Daiphantus* III.483(244B). *Life of Leonidas* XI.79(866B). See also I.319(59D); II.237(126B); 251(128F); IV.71(274F); V.15(352F), which may refer to the discussion at VIII.181–183(642B–E); VI.167(464E) and note *b*; 319(491C) and note *a*; VII.323(569F); 359(574F); XIV.15(1086C–D); 127–129(1103F) and note *a*.

Plutarch (Plutarchus), son of the author: with his brother Autobulus the dedicatee of the essay *On the Generation of the Soul in the 'Timaeus'* XIII.1.159(1012A). He is also probably included in such references as those at VII.583(608C); IX.159(725F); 203–211(734C–736B).

Plutarch, tyrant of Eretria, 4th cent. B.C.: aided by the Athenian Meidias XIII.1.121(1011A).

Plutis, a political party at Miletus: how their method of deliberation earned them the appellation of Perpetual Sailors IV.213(298C–D).

Pluto, see Hades

Po, river in northern Italy: the barbarians who live on its banks wear black in mourning for Phaethon VII.237(557D). The people who live near the Po mix resin with their wine VIII.393(676B–C).

Podargus, the horse of Menelaus IX.415(767A).

Podes, a Trojan: shot by Menelaus IX.259(742C–D) and note *c*.

Poemandus, son of Stratonice: the story of his accidentally kill-

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- ing Leucippus and the help he received from Achilles and the Achaeans IV.219–221(299C–E).
- Poemandria, the early name of Tanagra, a city of Boeotia: built by Poemander IV.219(299C).
- Poems, On*, a work of Metrodorus: cited XIV.69(1094E).
- Poetry, What Attention is to be Paid to?*² a lost work of Plutarch's XV.29(*Lamp. Cat.* 220).
- Poine ("Punishment," "Vengeance"), personified: seen in various forms by the superstitious in their dreams II.461(165E). The spirit of Vengeance VI.439(510A). The gentlest of the three agents of Adrasteia VII.279(564E–565A). A nickname given to ill-tempered wives IX.333(753C–D) and critical note 10. One of the Furies XIV.113(1101C); 303(1125F).
- Polemarchus, brother of the orator Lysias: went with Lysias as a colonist to Thurii X.361–363(835D). Put to death by the Thirty X.365(835E–F); XII.573(998B) and note *b*.
- Polemarchus, of Corinth, not otherwise known: was reincarnated XV.395(frag.215l).
- Polemo(n), succeeded Xenocrates as head of the Academy; died in 270 B.C.: converted by Xenocrates I.379(71E). How he controlled his temper with a collector of rings VI.147–149(462D). Spent his life in the Academy VII.545(603C). Said that love is "the service of the gods for the care and preservation of the young" X.57(780D). Studied dialectic, according to Chrysippus XIII.2.513–515(1045F). An example of an Academic philosopher XIII.2.739(1069E); 741(1070A), note *d*.
- Polemon, of Ilium, Stoic geographer, 2nd cent. B.C.; references and quotations (*FHG* III, p.116) Frag.9: cf. X.413(844B). 27: VIII.387–389(675B–C). 50: cf. IV.13(264F). 66: cf. VIII.325(665D); 343(668C).
- Poliager, a character in an unknown comedy I.143(27C).
- Polias ("Of the City"), an epithet of Athena VII.77(534C); X.179(802B); XV.297(frag.158).
- Polieus ("Guardian of the State"), an epithet of Zeus, q.v. X.111(789D); 129(792F); 269(819E).
- Poliorcetes ("City-stormer"), nickname of Demetrius, q.v. X.311(827C).

- Politicus*, a work of Plato: cited XIII.1.191(1015A); 195(1015C); 211(1017C). See also s.v. Plato for quotations.
- Poliuchos ("Guardian of the City"), an epithet of Athena, q.v. XI.37(859B).
- Pollianus, a friend of Plutarch: the bridegroom to whom *Advice to Bride and Groom* is addressed II.299(138A); 337(145A).
- Pollis, one of the Spartan leaders of Pelasgian colonists: settled in Crete with most of the colonists III.499–501(247D–E); IV.201–203(291B–D).
- Pollux, see Polydeuces
- Poltyx, legendary king of Thracian Aenos: urged Paris to return Helen to Menelaus III.23(174C).
- Polus, Athenian actor, 4th cent. B.C.: acted in eight tragedies in four days shortly before his death at age seventy X.89(785B). An example of a famous actor X.253–255(816F). Once told Demosthenes that he received a talent as pay for acting two days X.435(848B).
- Polyaenides, son of Lochagus III.351(225E).
- Polyaenus, a follower of Epicurus: prone to illness XIV.39(1089F); 123(1103A) and critical note 7. Had a family by an hetaira at Cyzicus XIV.93(1098B); cf. 311(1127C). A character in Epicurus' *Symposium* XIV.205(1109E–F).
- Polyarchus, of Cyrene, brother of Eryxo: his part in slaying the tyrant Laarchus III.569–571(261B–D).
- Polybius, of Megalopolis, the historian; c.201–120 B.C.: advised Scipio not to leave the forum each day until he had made a new friend III.185(199F); VIII.291(659E). His advice to protect the Roman army from attack at Carthage rejected by Scipio III.187(200A–B). Had Philopoemen as a guide X.119(791A). Conferred great benefits upon his native state through the friendship of Scipio X.241(814C–D). References and quotations (Buttner-Wobst): I.2: cf. IV.365–367(324B). II.16.13: cf. VII.237(557D). II.18.3: IV.375(325F). II.43.3: X.193(804E–F). III.87.8: cf. IV.121–123(283B). VI.11a.4: cf. IV.15(265B). VII.12.4b: cf. IV.145(287A). XII.19: cf. IV.389(327D–E). XVI.12.7: cf. IV.225(300C). XXI.38: III.557–559(258E–F) and note *a* on page 557. XXXV.5.1: cf.

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- X.195(805A). XXXVI.8.7: cf. III.187(200A); X.193(805A).
 XXXVII.10: X.123(791F–792A).
- Polycephalus (“Many-headed”), a musical nome: composed by Olympus in honour of Apollo XIV.367–369(1133D–E) and note *d* on p. 367.
- Polycharmus, an Athenian otherwise unknown (the two references may not be to the same man): how he insured against his slaves stealing oil IX.33(702D–E). An Athenian popular leader who boasted that he had never been the last to arrive when invited to dinner IX.159(726A–B).
- Polycleitus, of Argos, Greek sculptor, c.452–412 B.C.: said that a sculptor’s task is hardest when the clay has reached the stage when the finger-nail must be used I.457(86A) and note *b*; VIII.149(636C). Example of a famous sculptor X.59(780E).
- Polycrates, ruler of Samos, 7th cent. B.C.: feared by the Samians II.463(166C). The Spartan Cleomenes urged by the Samians to attack him III.335(223D). A saying of Lysander attributed by some to him IX.253(741C) and note *c*; cf. III.373(229B); IV.407(330F). The Spartan expedition against him described by Herodotus XI.37–39(859B); 43(860A).
- Polycrates, of Sicyon, a friend of Plutarch (two men may be referred to, but all references are here attributed to one man: see Ziegler, *Plutarchos von Chaironeia*, col. 47, lines 13–19): once assisted Plutarch at Delphi V.343(409B). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.4: VIII.339–345(667E–668D). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.5: VIII.351(669E–F).
- Polycratidas, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: his concept of his role as an ambassador III.391(231F), and critical note 1 for the variant Polystratidas.
- Polycrite, a maiden of Naxos: her part in ending the war between the Naxians and Milesians III.535–537(254C–F).
- Polycritus, a master-builder, not otherwise known: mocked the walls of Poemandria built by Poemander IV.221(299C–D).
- Polydeuces, a private citizen, otherwise unknown X.35(777B).
- Polydeuces (Pollux), brother of Castor, one of the Dioscuri (q.v.): worshipped as an Olympian by the people of Argos IV.205(296F). Killed a man who said something to him

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against Castor VI.277(483C). Shared his immortality with Castor VI.283(484E). A famous boxer VI.293(486B); cf. 277(483C). See also II.479(169B) and note *d*.

Polydorus, king of Sparta, late 8th cent. B.C.: rebuked a man who continually made threats against his enemies III.389(231D). His reason for leading an army against Messene III.389(231E). Refused to attack Argos after the Argives had been defeated in battle III.389(231E–F). Explained why the Spartans were brave in battle III.389(231F); cf. 297(217A).

Polydorus, son of Priam: slain by Polymestor, to whom he had been sent for safety IV.293(311D).

Polyeidus, a musician and dithyrambic poet, fl. 400 B.C.: his compositions more popular with singers to the cithara than those of Timotheus XIV.397(1138B).

Polyeuctus, Athenian orator, 4th cent. B.C.: compared the speaking ability of Demosthenes and Phocion X.187(803E). Member of an embassy to the Peloponnese X.399(841E–F). Associated with Demosthenes, Hypereides and others in the anti-Macedonian policy X.417(845A). Helped by Demosthenes in his mission to detach the Arcadians from the Macedonians X.425(846C–D).

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Polygnotus, of Thasos, painter, c.500–445 B.C.: his painting at Delphi of the capture of Troy commemorated by an inscription V.489(436B).

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- Pompeium, a building at Athens: a portrait of Isocrates was painted in the Pompeium X.385(839C) and note *d*.
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- Popillius Castus, Roman, a would-be lawyer: chided by Cicero for his ignorance III.219(205B); cf., however, *Life of Cicero* 874a–b, where the story is told of a man named Publius Consta. The Castus mentioned in the *Life of Crassus* 549d is probably not the same man.
- Porcia, daughter of Cato the Younger; wife of Marcus Brutus: her high spirit not the same as that of Servius Tullius III.479(243C).
- Porcii, famous Roman family: the origin of their name IV.73(275A).
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Porcius, M. Porcius Cato, the Younger ("Uticensis"), great-grandson of Cato the Elder; Roman politician and statesman, 95–46 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp. Cat.* 9): as a boy he always obeyed his attendant but demanded to know the reason for the order I.147(28B). Renowned for his honesty II.33–35(91D–E). Quarrelled with Pompey over Caesar's growing power III.213–215(204D). Committed suicide to avoid capture by Caesar III.229(206E); X.63(781D); XI.17(856B). Exerted great influence over his brother Caepio VI.297–299(487C). His (or the elder Cato's?) injunctions used in time of anger VI.155(463E). Rebuffed the Censor Catulus when he tried to intercede for certain men who had been fined VII.77–79(534C–D); X.211(808E). Visited the philosopher Athenodorus X.33(777A). Used filibusters to thwart his opponents in the Senate X.189(804C). Did not allow personal enmity to affect political differences X.215–217(809D). Sided with Pompey in the Civil War X.219(810C). Advised a dole to the poor to remove the danger of Catiline's conspiracy X.263(818D). Said that Caesar

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- Poredorix, tetrarch of the Tosiopians: the story of his futile attempt to slay Mithridates and his own death and burial III.559–561(259A–D).
- Porsen(n)a, Lars Porsenna, king of Clusium in Etruria, 6th cent. B.C.: persuaded by the actions of some Roman maidens to side with the Romans against Tarquin III.513–517(250B–F). Frightened into making a truce with the Romans by the action of Mucius IV.259–261(305E–306A); cf. VI.123(457F–458A). Rome fortunate that he did not attack during Numa's reign IV.353(321F).
- Porus, Indian ruler of the country between the Jhelum and Chenab, 4th cent. B.C.: told Alexander to treat him like a king III.67(181E); IV.414(332E); VI.123–125(458B). Vanquished by Alexander IV.481(344A). Saved by his elephant XII.385–387(970C).
- Poseidon, the god of the sea: god of earthquakes I.85(16D); cf. XV.219(frag.106). Protected Antiochus in battle with Adamas (Homer) I.117(22D). Younger than Zeus, according to Homer I.167(31F). Appeared in a dream to the philosopher Stilpo I.443–445(83C–D). Divided the kingdom of Cronus with Zeus and Hades II.207(120E–F). Poseidon Phytalmius ("Guardian of Crops," etc.) II.417(158E); VI.79(451C) and note *d*; VIII.391(675F) and note *d*; IX.185(730D–E); XIV.263(1119E). Worshipped at Taenarum II.427(160D). Bull sacrificed to him in Lesbos II.441(163B): cf. XV.217–219(frag.106). His shrine in Lesbos received dedication of a stone by Enalus II.443(163D) and note *a*. Received libation at conclusion of the Banquet of Seven Wise Men II.449(164D). Answered Bellerophon's prayer against Iobates III.503–505(248A–D). Is the Roman festival Consularia in his (Neptune's?) honour? IV.81(276C); see Frazer on Ovid, *Fasti* III.189–190. Father of Eirene by Melantheia IV.199(295E).

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- Postumii, famous Roman family IV.375(325F).
- Postumius, Aulus Postumius Albinus, cos. 151 B.C.: rebuked by Cato the Elder for writing his history in Greek III.185(196E–F).
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- Praeneste, city of Latium: founded as Prinistum, its original

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Pratinas, of Phlius, lyric and dramatic poet, 6th–5th cent. B.C.: his works studied by the youthful Telesias XIV.425(1142B). References and quotations (Page, *PMG*)
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Praxiteles, Athenian archon 444–443 B.C. X.363(835D).

Praxiteles, Athenian sculptor, 4th cent. B.C. his golden statue of Phryne at Delphi offended Crates V.297–299(401D); cf. IV.439(336C). Father of Timarchus and Cephisodotus X.411(843F).

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Praxithea, wife of Erechtheus IV.287(310D). See also I.335(63A) and note *c*.

Pre-Lunar people, a name for the Arcadians IV.115(282A).

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- Prinistum, see Praeneste
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- Procles, Academic philosopher, 4th cent. B.C.: wrote a work on the Isthmia VIII.399(677B). Was a fellow student with Xenocrates VIII.401(677B).
- Procles, tyrant of Epidaurus, father-in-law of Periander, 7th cent. B.C.: his cruel deeds and the Delphic oracle's advice V.309(403C–D).
- Procne, daughter of Pandion: her role in the famous story of Procne and Philomela discussed IX.169(727D–E) and note *a*.
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- Prodicus, of Ceos, a sophist, 5th cent. B.C.: said that fire is the best of sources II.239(126C), but cf. note *b*. Gave lofty diction to oracles V.331(407B–C). Example of a sophist X.123(791E). The teacher of Isocrates X.371(836F).
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- Promatheia ("Foresight"), personified: the mother of Fortune, Good Order, and Persuasion (Alcman) IV.331(318A).
- Promedon, of Naxos: carried off the wife of his friend in Miletus and thus caused a war between the Naxians and Milesians III.533–535(254B–C).
- Prometheus, the son of Iapetus; often called a Titan: advised Epimetheus (in *Works and Days*) not to accept gifts from Zeus I.123–125(23E); II.89(99F). Gave fire to man II.7–

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belittled VII.405(580C). The Pythagorean stranger introduced to the members of the Theban conspiracy VII.417–419(582D–F). Their societies driven out of Italy when the followers of Cylon burnt down their meeting place VII.419(583A) and note *c*; cf. XIII.2.559(1051C). Leave feasts to the enjoyment of slaves while they eat plain fare VII.431(585A). Performed special funeral rites for their members VII.435–437(585E–F) and note *a*. Their method of dream interpretation VII.437(585F) and note *a*; cf. IV.225(300C); VII.277(564D). Theory of the transmigration of souls VII.437(585F) and note *d*. Considered the egg taboo VIII.145(635E). Restrictions on sexual activity VIII.249(654B) and note *a*. Said not to gaze higher than oneself and pray to the gods VIII.323(665B). Was certainly no gourmet VIII.343(668C). Abstain from a white cock VIII.355(670C); cf. XIII.2.539(1049A). Abstain from the red mullet and sea anemone VIII.355(670C); IX.183(730B); cf. 173–185(728C–730F); XV.239(frag.122). His spirit combined by Plato with that of Socrates and Lycurgus IX.123(719A). His solution of a problem in geometry celebrated by a sacrifice IX.129(720A); cf. XIV.67(1094B). *Table-Talk* VIII.7 is a discussion of two Pythagorean concepts IX.167–173(727A–728C). Abstained from flesh IX.167(727B); XII.541(993A); 569(997E); 571(998A); XV.239(frag.122). His Etruscan origin urged IX.167(727B–C); 177(728F–729A). Why they abstain from fish is the subject of *Table-Talk* VIII.8: IX.173–185(728C–750F); cf. VIII.355(670C); XV.239(frag.122). Advised not to relieve a man of his burden, but to add to it instead IX.173(728C). Considered silence a golden thing IX.175(728E–F); cf. VI.495(519C); XV.381–383(frag.207). Their abstention from beans borrowed from the Egyptians IX.177(729A); cf. I.61(12F); IV.143(280D–E). Had a great influence upon the Italiote Greeks X.33(777A). Practised kindness to animals in order to inculcate humanity and kindness XII.323–325(959F), but see note *g* on page 323; cf. IX.181(729E); XII.351–353(964E). Said that time is the soul of the heavens XIII.1.85(1007B). His teacher Zaratas (i.e. Zo-

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roaster XIII.1.165(1012E). Called five "tremor," i.e. "sound," thirteen "remainder" XIII.1.273(1017E-F); 285(1018E). On the number twenty-seven XIII.1.283-285(1018E). The Pythagorean quaternary compared with the Platonic XIII.1.289(1019B). On musical intervals XIII.1.303-305(1020E-F). The tetractys (here equals thirty-six) celebrated by the Pythagoreans XIII.1.269(1027F); cf. V.179(382A). On the site and position of heavenly bodies XIII.1.323(1028B). Said that all things resemble number XIII.1.341(1029F). Pythagoreans attacked Chrysippus for advocating the eating of cocks XIII.2.539(1049A); cf. VIII.355(670C). Burnt to death by the followers of Cylon XIII.2.559(1051C); cf. VII.419(583A) and note *c*. Attacked by Epicurus XIV.17(1086E) and note *d*. On the survival of the soul XIV.141(1105E) and note *c*. Example of a famous teacher XIV.329(1128F). Said that the excellence of music must be apprehended by the mind, not judged by hearing XIV.441(1144F). Said that God shaped all things in a framework based on harmony XIV.455(1147A). Calculated the size of Heracles XV.81(frag.7). According to Aristotle, the Pythagoreans abstained from eating only a few particular meats: pig's paunch, the heart, sea-nettle XV.239(frag.122); cf. VIII.355(670C); IX.173-185(728C-730F). Said that the soul is imperishable and eternal but not impassible or immutable XV.369(frag.200). Pythagorean symbols XV.375-377(frag.202); cf. IX.167(72B-C). Pythagorean "Firm Silence" XV.381-383(frag.207) and note *c* on p. 381; cf. VI.495(519C) and IX.175(728E-F).

Pythagorean Precepts (*Symbola*) (since no complete collection exists, nor any uniformity of numbering, the Precepts are listed here in the order of their first appearance in Plutarch, with the number used by Iamblichus (Diels-Kranz 58C, vol.I, p.466) added to those which appear on that list): Do not taste black-tails (#5) I.59(12E). Do not step over the beam of a balance (#13) I.59(12E); XV.199(frag.93). Do not sit on a peck measure (#18) I.59(12E); IV.109(281A); 167(290A); V.27(354F); IX.39(703E) and note *c*. Do not give

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your hand to everyone (#28) I.59(12E); II.63(96A). Do not wear a (tight) ring (#22) I.59(12E). Do not poke a fire with steel (#8) I.59(12E); IV.109(281A); V.27(354F); XV.199(frag.93). Do not eat (your) heart (#30) I.61(12E); cf. XV.239(frag.122). Abstain from beans (#37) I.61(12F); IV.143(286D–E); IX.177(729A). Do not put food into a slop-pail I.61(12F). Do not turn back on reaching the boundaries (#14) I.61(12F). Do not eat seated on a stool IV.167(290E); V.27(354F). Do not step over a broom IV.167(290E); IX.167(727C). Do not lop off the shoots of a palm-tree V.27(354F). Shake up the bed-clothes immediately upon rising (#29) IX.167(727C); 173(728B–C). Do not leave the mark of a pot in the ashes (#34) IX.167(727C); 171–173(728B–C). Do not receive swallows as guests in the house (#21) IX.167–171(727C–728B); XV.199(frag.93); the story of Bessus at VII.213–215(553E–F) is a possible example of the Precept. Do not raise in the house a bird with hooked talons (#19) IX.167(727C); 169–171(727E–F).

Pythagorean *Carmina Aurea* 7–8; cf. XV.189–191(frag.86). 17–18; II.185(116E–F). 42; II.475(168B); VI.477(515F).

Pytharatus, Athenian archon 271/70 B.C. X.433(847D); 451(851D).

Pytheas, Athenian orator, 4th cent. B.C.; an opponent of Demosthenes; mocked proposed deification of Alexander the Great III.107(187E) and notes *d–e*; X.189(804B). An example of a youthful orator X.83(784C). Said that the speeches of Demosthenes smelled of the lamp X.181(802E). Joined Hypereides and others in prosecuting Demosthenes X.425(846C).

Pythes, a Lydian, entertained Xerxes on his way to attack Greece: his love of gold and how he was partially cured by his wife III.577–579(262D–263A). How he lost all his sons and became a living corpse III.579–581(263A–C).

Pythes, of Myus, father of Pieria: how his daughter helped end the war between the Mysians and Milesians III.531–533(253F–254A).

Pythiad, the four-year interval between celebrations of the

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Pythian games: Plutarch served the Pythian Apollo for many Pythiads X.127(792F).

Pythian (Pythius), an epithet of Apollo (for Plutarch's interpretation of its meaning see V.203(385B); XIV.337(1130A) and note *b*): I.267(49A); II.433(161C); III.131(191B) and note *c*; IV.213(308A); 285(310B); V.213–215(387C); 365(412D); VI.445(511A); X.111(789E); 127(792F); 319(828C); XI.113(871D).

Pythian discourses of Plutarch, a term used of *The E At Delphi* V.199–253(384C–394C); *The Oracles at Delphi No Longer Given in Verse* V.259–345(394D–409D); *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.351–501(409E–438E).

Pythian festival and games, held at Delphi every four years (after 582 B.C.) in honour of Apollo; the Pythian games were second in importance to the Olympian: statues of Milesian victors at the Pythian games seen by Alexander the Great in Miletus III.57(180A). The festival in A.D. 83/4 was the occasion for the meeting at Delphi of Demetrius and Cleombrotus, two of the speakers in *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.351(410A). No one laments while watching the Pythian games VI.241(477D). Scene of the death of Teletias, who was torn to pieces in a quarrel between the Sicyonians and Cleonaeans VII.209(553A). May be visited by exiles VII.551(604C). The victory of Sosicles in the poetry contest at the Pythian festival was the occasion for *Table-Talk* II.4: VIII.159(638B). The gymnastic contests of the Pythian games, especially wrestling, discussed VIII.159–163(638B–F). Discussion of the various literary and athletic contests in the Pythian games and whether or not all should be kept VIII.383–389(674D–675D). The Pythian games the occasion for *Table-Talk* VII.5: IX.43(704C). Pindar born during the Pythian games IX.115(717D). The palm-branch used as wreath in all the games, including the Pythian IX.145(723B). At the Pythian games victors were first decked with laurel and palm IX.149(724A–B). Terpander won four successive victories at the Pythian games with his singing to the cithara XIV.363(1132E). Sacadas of Argos won three victories at the

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- Pythian games as an aulete XIV.371(1134A). Telephanes of Megara refused to perform at the Pythian games because he hated the *syrinx* of the aulos XIV.397(1138A) and note *a*.
- Pythian inscription, "Know thyself" VI.209(472C): see Proverbial sayings for the numerous appearances of this saying in the *Moralia*.
- Pythian nome, a musical form: cf. VIII.385(674D) and note *a*.
- Pythian oracle, the oracle of Apollo at Delphi X.19(774E): see also Apollo, Delphi.
- Pythian piper (aulete), one of the three original contestants in the Pythian musical contests VIII.385(674D) and note *a*.
- Pythian priestess (*Pythia* is translated in several ways: "prophetic priestess," "Pythia," "Pythian priestess," "Delphic prophetic"; all occurrences of the word are listed here): her response to Aristinus, whose funeral had been held IV.13–15(264F–265A). Once told the Spartans that they should keep all the oaths which they had sworn IV.51(271C). Only recently has she given monthly responses rather than yearly ones as formerly IV.183(292F); cf. V.237(391D). Once ordered the Delphian king to sacrifice to Charilla IV.187(293E). To which Anthedon did she refer in her utterance? IV.199(295D–E). Conducted to the Prytaneum on the sixth of the month V.237(391D). *Why the Pythian Priestess No Longer Gives Oracles in Verse*, a work of Plutarch V.259–345(394D–409D); cf. XV.19(*Lamp. Cat.* 116); there are many references to her duties in this dialogue; the following are the more obvious. Does not speak in purer tones than Glaucus V.273(396F–397A). Burns laurel and barley-meal on the altar V.273(397A). Receives visions and inspiration from the god, but the voice, utterance, diction and metre are hers V.275(397C); cf. 313(404B); 315(404E); 377(414E); 485(435C–D). May no longer come near the place of the godhead V.303(402B). Used verse in her responses in his time, according to Theopompus V.311(403E). Hardly more than an actress reciting the words of the god, according to some V.313(404B); cf. 275(397C); 315(404E); 377(414E); 485(435C–D). No longer uses strange vocabulary and cir-

cumlocutions in her responses V.329(406E); cf. 341(408F). Has nobility of character and cares more for fulfilling her function than for reputation among men V.339(408C). There are many references to her in the dialogue *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.351–501(409E–438E); the following are the more obvious ones. Once told the Delians that a crow would indicate to them the spot where Apollo had been born V.365(412C). Subjected to differing influences V.495–497(437D); cf. 499(438A). The case of an unwilling priestess who died from the experience V.499(438A–C). Safeguarded from external pressures V.499–501(438C). Her two responses naming Aleuas as the ruler of Thessaly VI.323(492A–B). Accustomed to deliver some responses immediately, but careful answers must be delayed VI.453–455(512E). Her tripod once carried off by Heracles VII.255(560D). Refused to respond to Callondes until he had appeased the soul of Archilochus, whom he had slain VII.255(560E) and note *a*. Chewed bay leaves cf. VIII.325(665D) and note *d*. Regains calm and tranquillity once she has left her tripod and its exhalations IX.365–367(759B); cf. 391(763A). Her remark “Too late you have come” X.83(784B). Told the Athenians during the Persian Wars that the god offered them a wooden wall X.321(828D). Persuaded to deliver false responses, according to Herodotus XI.45(860D). Called the Spartan Lycurgus “one dear to Zeus and all who dwell on high” XIV.123(1103A). See also V.411(421C) and critical note 5. See also Apollo, Delphi.

Pythian Truce, the sacred truce made throughout the Greek world for the duration of the games V.371(413D) and note *a*.

Pytho, the region in which Delphi was situated (the word is translated “Delphi” everywhere except at IX.151): a bronze statue of Aristonicus set up here on the orders of Alexander the Great IV.429(334F). Where certain eagles or swans, flying from the uttermost parts of the world, met at the omphalus V.351(409E). The dedications of arms and battle-spoils and trophies set up here attest to Apollo’s influence in the realm of victory and acquisition of power IX.151(724C). The destination of two Spartan youths who returned to Leuctra and

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- murdered the daughters of Scedasus X.11–13(773B–D). See also Delphi.
- Pythocleides, an aulete, the teacher of Lamprocles XIV.387(1136D).
- Pythocles, a follower of Epicurus: urged by Epicurus not to set his heart on “the so-called education of free men” XIV.69(1094D). Praised by Epicurus XIV.293(1124C) and note *e*.
- Pythocles, of Samos, Greek historian: the third book of his *Italian History* quoted IV.279(309B). The third book of his *Treatise on Husbandry* quoted IV.315–317(315F–316A).
- Pytholaus, a young man of Pherae: slew his lover, Alexander, the tyrant of Pherae IX.425(768F).
- Python, a flute-player, 4th–3rd cent. B.C.: Pyrrhus refused to compare him with Caphisias III.85(184C).
- Python, Macedonian, a commander under Alexander and his successors: forced to kill Casander, thereby angering Alexander III.61(180F).
- Python, of Aenos, a follower of Plato: killed the Thracian king Cotys (358 B.C.) VII.137(542E–F); X.253(816E); XIV.305(1126C).
- Python, of Thisbe, a contemporary of Plutarch, who mentions his recent death: said to be akin to the Sown Men (Sparti) VII.269(563A).
- Python, the monster who guarded the oracle at Delphi: his battle with Apollo and his subsequent flight to Tempe and death commemorated in the Delphic festival called Seperion IV.185–187(293B–C); cf. V.395–397(418A–C); 411(421C). His body washed ashore and rotted away in Ozolian Locris IV.193–195(294F). His stubborn resistance against Apollo celebrated among the Greeks V.61(360F). Slain by Apollo V.411(421C). Occupied Delphi XII.219(945B) and note *d*. A lament for him composed in the Lydian mode by Olympus XIV.385(1136C). See also Pythoness.
- Pythoness, a name given to ventriloquists who used to be called Eurycleis V.377(414E).
- Pythoness, the female counterpart of the Python: fought with

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Apollo for the oracle at Delphi XII.505–507(988A). See also Python.

Pythopolites, a river in Celenae (perhaps the Marsyas or Meander): its stream diverted by Pythes through a mound in the city which served as his tomb III.581(263B).

Pytine ("The Flask"), a play by Cratinus, q.v.: cited VIII.137(634D); X.349(833B).

Q

Quietus, T. Avidius, a friend of Plutarch: addressed in the essay *On Brotherly Love* VI.247(478B) and note *b*. Addressed in the dialogue *The Divine Vengeance* VII.181(548A), cf. VII.171–173 and notes *passim*. His illness after returning from his province VIII.123(632A).

Quintilis, the seventh Roman month: received its name (fifth: in Greek, *Pemptos*) because it is the fifth month after March which once began the year IV.31(268A). On the day after the Ides of Quintilis the Romans were defeated by the Gauls at the river Allia IV.41–43(269E–F) and notes *passim*. See also July.

Quintius, see Flamininus

Quintus, an accuser of the elder Scipio: Scipio's defence stirred the crowd III.167(196F); cf. VII.125(540F).

Quintus, see Baliaricus, Caecilius

Quirinalia, a Roman feast: why it is called the Feast of Fools IV.135(285D).

Quirinus, an epithet of Mars IV.135(285C–D). See also Ares.

Quiritis, an epithet of Juno IV.135(285C). See also Hera.

R

R, letter of the Roman alphabet: often mispronounced and replaced by "I" IV.89(277D). See also Rho.

Raria, a place near Eleusis: the scene of one of the Athenians' three sacred ploughings II.331(144B) and note *c*.

Rectus, a Roman, not otherwise known: his execution by the

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- emperor Gaius Caesar (Caligula) foretold by Julius Canus as he was being led to his death XV.387(frag.211).
- Red Sea, see Erythrian Sea
- Regia, a place at Rome: its altar sprinkled with blood from the tail of one of the horses from the winning team in the chariot-race on the Ides of December (October) IV.145(287A) and note *a*, critical note 2.
- Regulus, M. Atilius, Roman, cos. 267, 256 B.C.: an incident in his campaign in Numidia (256–255 B.C.) IV.291(311C). Captured by the Carthaginians XI.23(857A).
- Regulus, Roman prize-fighter: died after a night of drinking when he accepted an invitation from Titus Caesar to bathe with him at daybreak II.227–229(124C).
- Remus (Rhomus), brother of Romulus: exposed with Romulus and suckled by a she-wolf IV.37(268F); 311(314F–315A); 345–347(320B–D); 349(321A–B). Killed by Romulus IV.49(271A).
- Republic*, a work of Aristotle, q.v., cited XIV.61(1093C). A work of Chrysippus, q.v., cited XIII.2.501(1044B); 503(1044C); 505(1044D). A work of Plato, q.v., cited I.191(36A); II.205(120E); IV.395(328E); V.135(373F); VI.285(484F); VII.311(568D); 313(568D); 315(568F); XIII.1.35(1001C); 83(1006F); 91(1007E); 211(1017C); XIII.2.429(1034E–F); XIV.385(1136B). A work of Zeno, q.v., cited VIII.247(653E).
- Reveller (*Baccheis*), an epithet of Dionysus, q.v. XIV.265(1119E).
- Revels (*Baccheia*), a festival in honour of Dionysus XIV.265(1119E).
- Rhadamanthys, son of Zeus and Europa: the judge in the Underworld for the people of Asia II.209(121C–D). Dwells in the Elysian Fields (Homer) XV.375(frag.201).
- Rhamnus, an Attic deme: home of the orator Antiphon X.345(832B–C); 353(834A).
- Rhea, wife of Cronus: cursed by the Sun for having intercourse with Cronus V.31(355D); cf. V.33(355F–356A). Consorted with Hermes V.31(355D); cf. V.33(355F–356A). Gave birth to five gods on the five intercalated days won by Hermes from

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the Moon V.31–33(355D–F); cf. 455(429F). In one tradition she bore Osiris and Arueris to the Sun, Isis to Hermes, and Typhon (Seth) and Nephthys to Cronus V.33(355F–356A). The mother of Isis and Osiris, who consorted in her womb and produced Apollo V.133(373B–C).

Rhegium, city of southern Italy: home of Hippys V.419(422E).

Rhesus, of Thrace, an ally of Priam in the Trojan War: his horses stolen by Diomedes and Odysseus (Homer) VIII.113(630C–D).

Rhesus, son of C. Maximus: murdered his brother and was banished by his father IV.293–295(311F).

Rhetana, a Roman serving-maid: her advice and bravery brought victory to the Romans in their war with Atepomarus, the Gallic king IV.301(313A).

Rheximachus, of Tegea: his triplet sons represented Tegea in a battle with triplets from the Pheneans IV.281(309D).

Rhium, a promontory at the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth: the body of Hesiod was conveyed here by dolphins II.439(162E); cf. XII.473(984D). The site of Phormio's naval victories IV.493(345D).

Rho, letter of the Greek alphabet: the orator Demosthenes had to learn how to pronounce it X.417(844E).

Rhodes, Rhodian(s), island off the coast of Caria in Asia Minor: their negotiations with Demetrius over a famous painting by Protogenes III.75–77(183A–B). Would not allow a herald to enter their shrine of the hero Ocriidion IV.209(297C–D).

Home of Eumetis (Cleobulina) V.297(401B). A certain Rhodian rebuked a Roman slave VI.125–127(458D). Their lavish buildings criticized by Stratoniceus VII.19(528B). The embarrassing experience of a teacher in Rhodes IX.227(737C). Its prytany an important office X.235(813D). Experienced troubles in the reign of Domitian X.247(815D). Aeschines set up a school there X.393(840D–E). Hypereides an envoy to the Rhodians X.445(850D). Tiberius was a student at Rhodes and received there a prophecy about becoming emperor XV.345(frag.182). See also VII.529(600F).

Rhodopis, a famous courtesan, 6th cent. B.C.: the spot where

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- her ten iron spits were once placed at Delphi pointed out V.295(400F).
- Rhoecus, a Cnidian who saved a tree-nymph XI.221(*Nat. Phen.* 36) and note *b*.
- Rhoemetalces, a king of Thrace, 1st cent. B.C.: his change of alliance from Antony to Augustus not appreciated by the latter III.231(207A).
- Roguesborough, see Poneropolis
- Roma, a Trojan woman: instigated the burning of the Trojan ships in Italy so that the fugitives would settle there III.481(243E–244A) and note *a*; cf. IV.15–17(265B–E).
- Romanus, see Papirius
- Rome, Roman(s): flattery all but ruined Roman character when Antony's excesses were praised as virtues I.305(56E). Defeated Perseus at Pydna I.371(70A); III.173(197E–F). Rome, according to Nasica, in danger from itself with no foreign enemies to contend with II.13–15(88A). Roman history provides many examples of men who nobly endured deaths of loved ones II.199(119D). An unnamed Roman and the parable of "the pinching shoe" II.313(141A). A Roman lawgiver forbade exchange of gifts between husband and wife II.325(143A); IV.17–19(265E–266A). Roman and Greek lives written by Plutarch III.11(172C–D). Defeated by Pyrrhus III.85(184C); cf. III.155–159(194F–195B). Sicily, according to Pyrrhus, to be a field of conflict for Romans and Carthaginians III.85(184C–D). *The Sayings of the Romans*, a work by Plutarch III.155–237(194E–208A); every reference is not included, but the major sections are as follows: Romans and Manius Curius III.155(194E–F). Romans with Gaius Fabricius against Pyrrhus III.155–159(194F–195B). With Fabius Maximus against Hannibal III.159–163(195C–196A); cf. IV.265(306D–E). With Scipio Africanus the Elder against Hannibal III.163–169(196B–197A). With Flaminius against Philip III.169–171(197A–D). Romans and Gnaeus Domitius III.171–173(197D–E). And Publius Licinius III.173(197E–F). And Aemilius Paullus III.173–177(197F–198D). And Cato the Elder III.177–185(198D–199F). And Scipio

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- Sicilian History*, a work of Aristides: cited IV.259(305C–D). A work of Dositheus: cited IV.285(310B–C).
- Sicilian Sea, part of the Mediterranean to the east of Sicily and south of the toe of Italy: the strength of the fish called echeneis which swam in its waters VIII.175(641B).
- Sicily, Sicilian(s), the large island off Italy: afflicted with the cruel tyrants Dionysius and Phalaris I.303(56D). Visited by Plato I.327(67C); cf. X.47(779B). Should be adorned with holy justice by Dion, according to Speusippus I.371(70A). Under Dionysius II.317(141D); III.307(218E); 371(229A); 427(236F); VII.207(552E); IX.113(717C); cf. I.303(56D). Under Agathocles III.37–39(176E–F); VII.145(544C). Destined to be a battleground for the Romans and Carthaginians, according to Pyrrhus III.85(184C). Alcibiades summoned from Sicily by the Athenians III.101(186E). Where the catapult was invented III.133(191E); 311(219A). Base of operations for Scipio the Elder in his attack on Carthage III.165(196C). Permitted by Scipio the Younger to recover their statues and votive offerings taken by the Carthaginians III.187–189(200B). Protected by Pompey from his soldiers III.207(203C). Furnished grain to Pompey for Rome III.213(204C). Areius appointed procurator of Sicily by Augustus III.233(207B). Visited by Areus, the Spartan king III.303(217F). The Sicilian War IV.13(264E). Captured by Hasdrubal IV.259(305C–D). Sicilian Segesta IV.313(315D). The Sicilian expedition and disaster of the Athenians IV.503(347B); 517(349E); V.277(397F); 307(403B); VI.435(509A); VII.411(581D); X.181(802D); 357(834D) and critical note 2; 363(835E) and note *f*. Home of Deinomenes V.309(403B). Dorian Sicily, home of Petron V.419(422D). Gelon, the jest of Sicily, according to Dionysius VII.135(542D). Invaded by Timoleon, who put down its tyr-

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- reluctance told Midas what is the best thing for mankind II.179(115D–E). The limestone Silenus, a statue at Athens X.361(835B).
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- Silvanus, the Roman name for Aegipan, q.v.: the son of Valeria Tuscularia and her father Valerius IV.291(311B).
- Silvia, wife of Septimius Marcellus and mother by Mars of Tuscus: caused the death of her son in the manner of Althaea because he had slain her two brothers IV.295(312A–B).
- Silvia (or Ilia), mother of Romulus and Remus: made a priestess of Juno by her uncle Amulius IV.311(314F). Made pregnant by Mars, to whom she bore the twins Romulus and Remus IV.311(314F–315A); cf. IV.345(320C); 347(320E).
- Similius, son of Gaius Maximus: slain by his brother Rhesus IV.293–295(311F).
- Simmius, of Athens, the public prosecutor of Pericles (cf. *Life of Pericles* XXXV.4): attacked Pericles out of envy X.195(805C).
- Sim(m)ias, of Rhodes, poet and grammarian, fl. c.300 B.C.: a fragment quoted which may be his VI.113(456C) and note *b*.
- Simmius, of Thebes, a disciple of the Pythagorean Philolaus but afterwards a friend and disciple of Socrates; one of the principal speakers in Plato's *Phaedo*: a member of the anti-Spartan conspiracy (379 B.C.) and one of the speakers in the dialogue *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.366–369; 379–381(576B–C); 387–389(577D–E); 391(577F–578A); 393–395(578C–D); 395–399(578F–579D); 401(579E); 403(580B); 405(580D); 413(581E–F); 417(582C–E); 435(585D–E); 437–439(586A); 449–459(588B–589F); 459–477(590A–592F); 479(593A); 485(594C); cf. 375(575E) and note *d*, critical note 1 on page 376.
- Simo(n), of Athens, a cobbler with philosophical aspirations (cf.

Diog. Laert. II.122–123): Socrates used to converse with him (the translation wrongly says “with Pericles”) X.29(776B). Simo(n), of Thespieae, father of Lysandra IX.309(749B). Simonides, of Ceos, lyric and elegiac poet, c.556–468 B.C.: said that the Thessalians were too ignorant to be deceived by him I.79(15C–D). Said that poetry is articulate painting, and painting is inarticulate poetry I.93(17F); 311(58B) and note *a*; IV.501(346F); cf. IX.295(748A). Advised the Spartan king Pausanias to remember that he was only human II.125(105A). Said that he had never been sorry for having kept silent, but many a time for having spoken II.233(125D); VI.465–467(514F); cf. I.51(10F); VIII.199(644F). Rebuffed by Themistocles for requesting an unjust legal decision III.91(185C); VII.79(534E); X.205(807B). Said that he always found his fee-box full, but the thanks-box empty VI.499(520A) and note *b*; VII.227(555F) and note *a*; cf. X.93(786B). Went to Sicily VII.553(604F). Chided a silent guest at a drinking party VIII.199(644F); cf. II.233(125D); VI.465–467(514F). Invented four letters of the Greek alphabet IX.235–237(738F). In his old age won prizes with his choruses X.87(785A). Reproached for his avarice X.93(786B); cf. VI.499(520A) and note *b*; VII.227(555F) and note *a*. Example of a poet whose compositions are recited at drinking-parties XIV.75(1095D). Composed Dorian Maiden Songs XIV.389(1136F). Admired by Pancrates XIV.395(1137F).

References and quotations (Bergk III; Campbell's numeration in LCL, *Greek Lyric III*, is given in parentheses) Frag. 5.2(542.2): cf. IV.153(288D). 5.17(542.24–25): VI.199(470D); 287(485C); IX.269(743F); XIII.2.679(1061B). 15(591): I.267(49B). 17(517): VI.45(445C). 23: X.161(798D). 29: IX.295(748B). 30: IX.297(748B) and note *b*. 31: IX.297(748C) and note *c*. 39(520): II.135–137(107B). 41(595): IX.141(722C). 44,45(577a,b): V.303(402C–D) and note *a*. 47(593): I.227(41F); 423(79C); VI.337(494A). 51(571): VII.539(602D). 63(594): X.79(783E). 64(592): I.347(65B). 66(582): III.233(207C). 67(eleg.15): X.82(784B). 68(538): II.35(91E) and note *b*; X.213(809B). 69(603): cf.

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- II.175(115A). 84.1–6(eleg.10,11): XI.119–121(872D–E). 96(XI): XI.107(870E) and note *c*. 97.1–2, 98, 134(XII, X, XIII): XI.109(870E–F). 135(XXIV): XI.91(867F). 136(XIXa): XI.99(869C). 137(XIV): XI.111(871B). 138(XVIIa): XI.125(873C). 140(XV): XI.123(873B). 147(XXVII.5–6): X.87(785A). 160(XLVIII): V.489(436B). 177: VI.113(456C). 193(643): V.55–57(359F); 239(391F) and note *a*. 196(648): II.159(111C). Bergk p.516: II.153(110C) and note *b*. p.517: III.303(217F).
- Sinatus, tetrarch of Galatia: slain by his kinsman Sinorix, who coveted his wife Camma III.551–555(257E–258C); IX.423–425(768B–D).
- Sinope, Sinopian(s), Greek city on the southern shore of the Black Sea: home of Diogenes I.415(77E); cf. VII.535(602A). Its statue of Pluto taken to Alexandria where it became the statue of Serapis V.67–69(361F); XII.469(984A). The red earth of Sinope and its properties V.489(436B–C).
- Sinorix, tetrarch of Galatia: slew his kinsman Sinatus, whose wife Camma he coveted; he was in turn tricked and slain by her III.551–555(257E–258C); IX.423–425(768B–D).
- Siphnos, Siphnians, a small island in the Aegean: example of an insignificant Greek state XI.67(863F) and note *a*.
- Sipylus, a town of Lydia situated on the side of Mt. Sipylus: destroyed by the gods when they punished Tantalus, according to one tradition XIII.2.665(1059C).
- Siren(s), sea nymphs whose song had the power to enchant all who heard it: gruesome tales are a Siren for busybodies VI.489(518C). Wild music likened to the Sirens, whose influence should be counteracted by calling upon the Muses IX.53–55(706D); cf. 75(710D). Given a home on the eternal divine revolution by Plato IX.277(745C); cf. XIII.1.335–337(1029C–D). Homer's Sirens compared with those in the Platonic myth IX.279–281(745D–F) and note *b* on p. 281.
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Smerdis, a usurper of the Persian throne, slain by Darius in 521 B.C. cf. I.275(50F).

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- Social War, or Italic War (91–87 B.C.), between Rome and her Italian allies: cf. III.201–203(202D). See also Italy, Rome.
- Soclarus, eldest son of Plutarch: his reading of poetry should be supervised I.77(15A). See also VII.576 and note *b*.
- Soclarus, son of Aristion, intimate friend of Plutarch; perhaps to be identified as Lucius Mestrius Soclarus (cf. XII.318, note *b*): speaker in *Table-Talk* II.6: VIII.169–173(640B–641A). Speaker in *Table-Talk* III.6: VIII.251–257(654C–655C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* V.7: VIII.427–429(682A–B). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VI.8: VIII.501(694E–F). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.6: IX.161(726B) and note *a*. Present at the events related in *The Dialogue on Love* IX.309(749B) and note *b*; 343(755C–D); 395–397(764A–B); 441(771D). Speaker in *The Cleverness of Animals* XII.319(959A) and note *b*; 321(959D); 325–327(960B–C); 335–337(961F–962A); 343(963A); 347–349(963F–964C); 351(964D); 355(965B); 357(965E); 479(985C).
- Socles, a Corinthian envoy: used by Herodotus to describe the harm done by Cypselus and Periander XI.47–49(861A), note *a* on p. 49, and critical note 11 on p. 47, where an emendation to Sosicles is noted.
- Socrates, Athenian philosopher, 469–399 B.C. (references in parentheses are to Plato, unless stated otherwise): celebrated among all mankind I.9(2C). On money-making and education (*Cleitophon* 407A) I.21(4E). On the Great King's righteousness and learning (*Gorgias* 470E) I.27(6A). On the youth who acted like an ass and earned the nickname "Kicker" I.49(10C). Sanctioned affection between men I.55(11E). Put into verse the fables of Aesop (*Phaedo* 60A) I.83(16C). His avowal of ignorance (*Phaedo* 69D) I.91(17F). Said that base men live to eat and drink, and good men eat and drink to live I.111–113(21E). His mild exclamations of approval at speeches better than the tasteless shouts heard nowadays I.245(45F). Aeschines one of his followers I.359(67D). Tried to keep Alcibiades in check (*Symp.* 215E) I.369(69F). Rebuked Plato for public criticism I.375(70E–F). Took young

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Socrates, Greek historian of unknown date; probably not the historian of Argos: the second book of his *Thracian History* cited IV.285(310A); but see critical note 1.

Socrates, of Argos, Greek historian of unknown date: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIB, 310) F2: V.85(364F). F3: IV.49(270F). F4: IV.85(277B). F5a: IV.205–207(296F–297A). F5b: IV.239(303A–B). F6: III.489–491(245C–F).

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Sogdiana, Sogdians, a country of Asia situated between the

rivers Iaxartes and Oxus: taught by Alexander to support, not kill, their parents IV.393(328C) and note *b*. Their new city of Prophthasia founded by Alexander IV.397(328F). Revolted against Alexander IV.469(341F). Example of a distant and barbarous people XII.571(998A) and note *c*.

Soli, city of Cilicia: the priestess of Athena at Soli and her duties IV.179(292A). Home of Theodorus V.441(427A). Home of Chrysippus VII.555(605B). Home of Crantor XIII.1.163(1012D).

Solon, Athenian statesman and poet, c.640–c.560 B.C.; considered one of the Seven Wise Men; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp. Cat.* 4): his meeting with Croesus I.313–315(58E); 369(69E); II.397–399(155B); XI.29(857F–858A); cf. also XI.33 note *d*. Directed that the bride should nibble a quince before getting into bed II.301(138D); IV.101(279F). Named by Plutarch and others as one of the Seven Wise Men II.347. Speaker in *The Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.349–449(146B–164D) and notes *passim*. Refused to be tyrant at Athens II.355(147C). Succeeded in getting Athens to adopt his laws II.379(151E). Said that laws are subject to revision II.379(151F) and note *a*. Said that a ruler ought to organize a democracy for his people II.379(152A). Said it is better not to rule II.381(152C). Said the only ruler of the Athenians is the law II.383(152C–D). Enacted a law forbidding slaves to have love affairs or to rub down like athletes II.383(152D); cf. IX.319(751B). Friend and mentor of Mnesiphilus II.393(154C) and note *b*. Comments on punishment of the guilty and the duties of citizens II.395(154D–E). Defines the best home II.399(155C–D). Did not drink wine II.401(155F); cf. 403–407(156B–E). Believed the task of every art and faculty is the thing produced rather than the means employed II.405(156B). Defined the “tasks divine” of Aphrodite and Dionysus II.405(156C–D). Friend of Epimenides II.411(157D). Comments on eating II.413–415(157E–158B); 419–427(159A–160C). Relates the story of Hesiod’s death II.437–441(162C–163A). For other references to him in this dialogue cf. II.351(146E); 369(150A);

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- 449(164C). His law on the validity of wills and legacies IV.19(265E). His statesmanship not due to Fortune IV.477(343B). Brought about the cancellation of debts at Athens IV.477(343C–D); X.207(807D–E); cf. X.323(828F). Visited Egypt and received instructions from Sonchis of Sais V.25(354D–E). Was one of the original Five Wise Men V.205(385E). Said that equality does not create sedition VI.281(484B). Enacted laws against celibacy and late marriage VI.335(493E) and note *b*. Visited by the Scythian Anacharsis VI.411(504F) and note *c*. Enacted absurd law which disfranchised anyone who did not take sides when city was rent by factions VII.193(550C); X.289(823F); XII.357(965D) and note *c*. The three factions in Athens compromised to elect Solon IX.393–395(763D–E); X.197(805D). Chose Love as king, chief magistrate, and harmonizer IX.395(763E); cf. II.405(156C–D). Enacted a law prescribing frequency of intercourse between husband and wife IX.427(769A); cf. II.405(156D). His laws inscribed on wooden *axones* X.47(779B) and note *b*. Example of an aged statesman X.115(790C). In old age opposed the rising tyranny of Peisistratus X.137(794E). Example of a statesman X.221(810C–D). Enacted legislation to end self-enslavement for debts X.323(828F); cf. IV.477(343C–D); X.207(807D–E). Called base and stupid by the Stoics XIII.2.421(1033F). Attacked as a meddling lawgiver by the Epicureans XIV.311–313(1127B–C). References and quotations (West, *IEG*) Frag.2.1–2: X.237(813F–814A). 13.71: VII.15(524E). 15.2–4: I.417(78C); II.39(92E); VI.213(472D–E). 25: IX.321(751C). 26: II.403(155F); IX.323(751E).
- Solymi, a Syrian (or Scythian) people: paid special honours to Cronus V.413(421D).
- Sonchis, a priest at Sais in Egypt: gave instruction to Solon V.25(354E).
- Sophanes, an Athenian who fought with distinction in the battle of Plataea XI.125(873D).
- Sophilus, of Athens, father of the orator Antiphon X.345(832B); 353(834A).

Sophist, a work of Plato, q.v.: cited V.235(391B);
XIII.1.175(1013D).

Sophists, Reply to, a work of Metrodorus, q.v.: cited
XIV.47(1091A).

Sophists, sophistic, a term applied to professional teachers, but in Plutarch often derogatory (the word *sophistes* is translated in various ways): their lectures intended to please, not instruct I.225(41D); cf. 251(46E). Often inferior in intellect I.235–237(43F). Charlatans who study philosophy only for material to display in the Forum I.425–427(80A). Often try things beyond their powers II.261(131A). Many learned men (sophists) given bed and board by Dionysius the Younger so that he might gain admiration through them III.35(176C). A lecturer's (sophist's) laudatory essay on Heracles derided by the Spartan Antalcidas III.139(192C); 301(217D–E). The learned man (sophist) Philophanes denied admittance by the Spartan king Agasicles III.243(208B). The remark of a lecturer (sophist) that "Speech is the most important thing of all" derided by the Spartan king Agis III.289(215E). A lecturer's (sophist's) lengthy speech on bravery derided by the Spartan king Cleomenes III.339(223F). Banished from Sparta by Lycurgus III.355(226D). The Spartan general Lysander called a clever quibbler (sophist) III.373(229A). Sophistry found its way into Rome IV.335(318E). Took over from philosophers the task of writing philosophy IV.391(328B). A sophist who gave Antigonus a treatise on justice rebuffed by the king IV.405–407(330E). Prate about virtue IV.477(343C); cf. XIII.2.713–715(1066C). The Seven Wise Men called sophists by some V.205(385D–E); cf. II.63(96A); VI.247–249(478B–C) and note *d* on p. 247; XI.29(857F) and note *c*. Heracles conversed with the sophists associated with Cheiron and Atlas V.215(387D). Prone to embellishing the simple V.339(408C–D). Some people put questions to the Delphic oracle as though the god were a sophist whose wisdom is an affectation V.369(413B). Marked by incontinence VI.51(446C). Envied by advocates VI.215(473B). A sophist of Plutarch's day said that those who envy take the

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greatest delight in pitying VII.105(538C). Merely offer displays of eloquence VII.143(543E–F); cf. I.245(45F). Ostentatious VII.167(547E). A sophistic fallacy VII.245–247(558B); cf. XIV.263(1119C). Deal with the mere vapours of philosophy VII.403(580B). Isocrates called a sophist VIII.9(613A). Sophist should not sit with sophist at a dinner party VIII.43(618E). A good symposiarch will not allow a dinner party to become a sophist's school VIII.57(621B). Talk solemnly through their beards IX.69(709B). A long-bearded sophist from the Stoa is a speaker in *Table-Talk* VII.7: IX.73(710B) and in *Table-Talk* VII.8: IX.77(711A–B); 85(712D). Their schools called training-rings of graceful speech X.117(790F). Attacked Aeschines the Academic philosopher for claiming to have been a pupil of Carneades X.119(791A–B). A person like Prodicus the sophist should not take part in the affairs of state X.123(791E). Pride and boasting should be left to the schools of the sophists X.241(814C). Permitted on occasion to adopt the worse cause and make the best of it for purpose of display XI.15(855E). Gryllus called a sophist by Odysseus XII.511(988E–F). Gryllus admits that he is a sophist XII.513(989B). Teach that all creatures except man are irrational and senseless XII.529(992C) and note *g*. Teach trifles XIII.1.21–23(999E). Their dogmas without value XIII.1.27(1000D). Ancient philosophers branded by the Stoics as sophists and corrupters of philosophers XIII.2.663(1059A). “Shameful sophistries” XIV.229(1113F). “Cheap and sophistical” XIV.247(1116F–1117A). “Sophist and charlatan” XIV.257(1118A); cf. 293(1124C). “I hate the sage (sophist) who is not wise unto himself” (Euripides) XIV.323(1128B).

Sophocles, Athenian tragic poet, c.496–406 B.C.: his unevenness open to censure I.243(45B). His three steps in improving upon Aeschylus I.421(79B). His tragedies introduced by Alexander to the peoples of Asia IV.395(328D). His eloquence IV.511(348D). His dramatic victories nothing, compared to Athens' military triumphs IV.519(349E). His father did not live to see his son victorious VI.351(496F). Glad in his old

age to have escaped the tyranny of sex VII.17(525A) and note *d*; X.105(788E); XIV.71(1094E). Defended himself on the charge of *dementia* by reading passage from his *Oedipus at Colonus* X.87(785A) and note *b*. Epigram commemorating his composition for Herodotus X.87–89(785B). His bronze statue set up under law proposed by Lycurgus X.401(841F). Received Asclepius in his house XIV.123(1103B) and note *e*. Criticized Aeschylus for writing under the influence of wine XV.245(frag.130) and note *f*; cf. VIII.65(622E); IX.101(715D–E).

References and quotations: *Ajax* 189: cf. IV.231(301D). 914: IX.249(741A). *Antigone* 232: I.257(48A). 291: II.489(170E). 317–319: VI.437(509C–D) and note *a*. 365: cf. X.329(830C). 456–457: IX.189(731C); XIII.2.781(1074E). 523: I.287(53C). 456–457: VI.137(406D). 742: VI.275(483B). 783–784: IX.375(760D). *Electra* 2: IX.225(737B) and note *c*. 6: cf. XII.361(966A). 724–725: VI.507(521C). *Oedipus at Colonus* 510: VIII.115(630E). 668–673: X.87(785A). 683–684: VIII.211(647B). 1224 ff.: II.179(115C–D). 1382: cf. X.61(781B) and note *a*. *Oedipus Rex* 2–3: I.119(22F). 4–5: II.59(95C); 483(169D–E); VI.45(445D); VIII.69(623C–D). 110–111: II.77(98A). 379: II.187(117A). 385: VIII.127(632D). 961: XV.379(frag.205). 1080: IV.335(318D). 1169–1170: VI.511(522C); XIV.59(1093B). 1276–1277: VI.355(497D). 1342 ff.: cf. II.475(168C). *Philoctetes* 417: cf. IV.231(301D). *Trachiniae* cf. IV.95(278F); XIII.2.685(1062A). 442: VII.127(541B). 497: IX.369(759E). 1058: X.237(813E).

Fragments (Radt) 81: VI.399(502E). 88.1: VI.355(497B) and note *b*. 88.6–10: I.109(21B). 210.9: VI.127(458D) and note *a*. 244: VI.107(455D). 245: XIV.63(1093D). 373.3: II.97(100D). 448: IX.375(760E). 477: IX.117(718A) and note *c*. 487.2: X.203(807A) and note *c*. 566: I.393(74A–B). 592.1–3: I.109(21C). 659: cf. IX.337(754A). 662: cf. III.83(184B). 770.2–3: IX.383(761F). 771.2–3: V.329(406F). 776: XII.147(935F) and note *a*. 831: I.81(16A). 832: I.89(17C). 833–836: I.109(21A–B). 837: I.113(21F). 838: I.121(23B–C); IX.353(757B). 839: I.147(27F). 840: I.401(75B). 841:

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I.413(77B); VIII.43(619A); cf. XV.259(frag.137). 842: I.447(84B). 843: II.77(98A). 844: II.85(99A); X.179(802B). 845: II.137(107B). 846: II.317(141E). 847: II.333(144B); IX.351(756E). 848: IV.109(280F). 849: V.253(394B). 850: V.377(414D). 851: V.393(417F). 853: VI.153(463D); 267(481F). 854: VI.155(463F); 187(468B); XII.63(923F). 855: VI.407–409(504B–C); X.219(810C). 856: VI.449(511F). 857: VII.55(530A). 858: VIII.81(625D). 859: VIII.167(640A). 860: IX.193(732D). 861: IX.281(745F). 862: IX.363(758E). 863: II.55(94D); IX.425(768E). 864: X.103(788B); 123(792A); XIV.333(1129C–D). 865: XI.9–11(854F). 866: XII.323(959E). 867: XII.479(985C). 868: XIV.107(1100C). 869: IX.419(767E); cf. V.111(369C); X.175(801C–D). 871.5–8: IV.115(282B); VI.485(517D). 873: I.175(33D); III.215(204E). 879a: XV.385(frag.209) and note *a*. 929.3–4: II.21(89B). 941.1–4: IX.353(757A).

Sophrone, of Syracuse, a writer of mimes, 5th cent. B.C.: quoted (Kaibel) Frag.36: V.209(386D).

Sophrone ("Temperance"), daughter of Dionysius the Elder: her name contrasts with the deeds of her father IV.449(338C).

Sorane, Valerius, a Roman, not otherwise known: came to an evil end because he revealed the name of the deity who preserves and watches over Rome IV.95(278F).

Sorane, the name of an otherwise unknown man who was a friend of the unnamed addressee of *That a Philosopher Ought to Converse Especially with Men in Power* X.27; 29(776A) and critical note 1.

Sosipater, a man whose life-long diet consisted solely of milk VII.297(660E) and note *b*, where his identity is discussed.

Sosipater, a traveller, perhaps the Spartan chronographer who was associated with the Alexandrian school in the reign of Ptolemy I: told Ptolemy about the statue of Pluto which he had seen in Sinope V.67–69(361F).

Sosipater, of Coroneia (or Corone according to Clement at VIII.159), poet and friend of Plutarch: present in *Table-Talk* I.2: VIII.43(618F). Speaker in *Table-Talk* II.4, where his vic-

tory over all the poets at the Pythia is celebrated VIII.159(638B); 161(638D). Speaker in *Table-Talk* V.4: VIII.401–403(677D–E). *Sosicles*, a lost work of Plutarch, named for his friend XV.13(*Lamp.Cat.* 57). See also XV.311(frag.176) and note *b*.

Sosicles, see Socles

Sosicles, son of Lysias and Anaco X.387(839D).

Sosigenes, Athenian archon 342/1 B.C. X.387(839D).

Sositeles, not otherwise known: heard the story of Antyllus' dream XV.311(frag.176) and note *b*.

Sositheus, friend of Epicurus: received a letter from Epicurus on the death of Hegesianax XIV.111(1101B), and critical note 3, where the variant spelling Dositheus is given.

Sospis, probably of Corinth, a rhetor and friend of Plutarch: host and speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.4: IX.143(723A); 147–149(723D–F) and critical note 1 on p. 146; 153(724D).

Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.5: IX.241–243(739E–740B).

Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.12: IX.253(741C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.13: IX.257–261(742B–D).

Sossius, see Senecio

Sostratus, Greek historian of unknown date: the second book of his *Etruscan History* cited IV.297(312C–D). See also IV.285(310A), critical note 1.

Sostratus, of Athens or Corinth: the father of the orator Deinarchus, according to some X.447(850B).

Sotades, of Maronea, iambic poet, 3rd cent. B.C.: imprisoned for many years for deriding in verse the marriage of Ptolemy Philadelphus to his sister Arsinoe I.51(11A). Quotation (Powell) Frag.1: I.51(11A).

Soteles, an agent of Ptolemy Soter: sent by Ptolemy to Sinope to steal the statue of Pluto V.69(361F); XII.469(984A). Rescued during a storm by a dolphin XII.469–471(984A–B).

Soter, Soteris (“Saviour,” “Saviours”), an epithet applied to deities and a title assumed by rulers: an epithet of Castor and Polydeuces II.479(169B). Title of Ptolemy I, q.v.: V.67(361F); XII.469(984A). An epithet of Zeus XIII.2.541(1049A).

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- Soterichus, of Alexandria: speaker in the dialogue *On Music* XIV.345–348; 355(1131C); 381–451(1135D–1146D).
- Sothis, Egyptian name for Sirius, q.v.: the soul of Isis V.53(359D); 147(376A); XII.411(974F); cf. V.91(365F).
- Sotion, a Peripatetic philosopher, brother of the Peripatetic Apollonius: made more famous than his brother by Apollonius VI.299(487D).
- Sous, third king of Sparta: how he acquired the kingdom by not drinking from a spring III.391(232A).
- Sown Men, see Sparti
- Spain (Iberia): Cato the Elder in Spain III.183(199C). Conquered along with Sertorius by Pompey the Great III.211(204A); IV.365(324A). The Carthaginians in Spain III.495(246C); 505–507(248E–249B). Scipio the Elder in Spain X.193(805A).
- Sparta, Spartans, see Lacedaemon
- Spartan Historians: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIB, 596) Frag. 3: XIV.247(1116F). 17: III.439(238E).
- Sparti (“Sown Men”), at Thebes, descendants of the warriors who sprang from the teeth sown by Cadmus: “A holy race of men” (Pindar) IV.507(348A). Sown and reaped in strife V.259(394E). Many, even in Plutarch’s day, had a birthmark in the form of a spear VII.269(563A) and note *b*.
- Sperchis (Sperthies), a Spartan: went with Bulis to Xerxes as a voluntary victim in expiation of a Spartan wrong III.417(235F) and critical note 3; X.249(815E).
- Speusippus, nephew of Plato and his successor as head of the Academy 347–339 B.C.: instructed by Plato to beat an impudent slave I.49(10D); XIV.193(1108A); cf. also VII.199(551B) and notes *a–b*. Wrote to Dion to conduct himself in Sicily so as to bring “name and fame” to the Academy I.369–371(70A) and note *a*. Admonished by Plato’s life, not his words I.379(71E); VI.321–323(491F). Defined time as what in motion is quantitative XIII.1.85(1007A). Criticized by the Stoics for not considering health indifferent and wealth useless XIII.2.705(1065A).
- Sphacteria, island off the western coast of Messenia, where the

- Spartan Brasidas was defeated by the Athenian Cleon IV.517(349D); cf. 503(347B).
- Sphinx, the fabulous monster: sat on Mt. Phicium weaving her riddles and surpassed the Thebans in power and courage XII.505(988A). An offspring resulting from the mating of human with beast XII.523(991A). Described; her riddle consists for the most part of fictitious elements XV.257(frag.136).
- Sphodrias, Spartan general, slain in the battle of Leuctra, 371 B.C.: invaded Attica during a time of peace and for this was tried *in absentia* by the Spartans and acquitted X.207(807F); 209(808B).
- Sphragitid Nymphs, a class of prophetic nymphs on Mt. Cithaeron in Boeotia: honoured by the men of Aiantis after the battle of Plataea VIII.101(628E–F) and note *b*.
- Spintharus, of Athens, father of Eubulus X.391(840C).
- Spintharus, of Tarentum, a friend of Epameinondas: praised Epameinondas as a man who knew much and spoke little I.213(39B); VII.477–479(592F).
- Spithridates, Persian commander who defected (396 B.C.) to the Greek forces in Asia Minor under Lysander and Agesilaus: his son's overtures to Agesilaus rebuffed III.251(209D); cf. I.163(31C); 431(81A).
- Spithridates, Persian satrap under Darius III: slain in the battle of Granicus (334 B.C.) IV.385(326F).
- Splendent, the planet Saturn. See Cronus.
- Spondeion ("Libation"), a musical term: a scale XIV.377(1135A) and note *b*. A libation song XIV.389(1137A); cf. 391(1137B); 393(1137C).
- Spurius, a Roman praenomen: abbreviated Sp. IV.155(288E–F).
- Spurius, see Carvilius, Minucius
- spurius*, Latin word: its meaning IV.155(288E–F).
- Stadium, Panathenaic, at Athens: its foundation walls constructed by Lycurgus X.399(841D).
- Stag(e)ira, Stagiritis, city of Chalcidice: home of Aristotle VII.555(605A–B). Rebuilt by Alexander out of regard for Aristotle XIII.2.495(1043D); XIV.85–87(1097B); 309(1126F). Its laws drawn up by Aristotle XIV.307(1126D).

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- Stasicrates, a sculptor at the court of Alexander the Great: his proposal to carve Alexander's image out of Mt. Athos rejected by Alexander IV.433–435(335C–E) and note *b* on p. 433.
- Stateira, daughter of Darius III and wife of Alexander the Great: married to Alexander for imperial and political reasons IV.451(338D).
- Stellus, see Fulvius
- Stephon, a place in Boeotia: where Poemander was besieged by the Achaeans because he was unwilling to join the expedition against Troy IV.219(299C).
- Sterope, mother of Evenus IV.315(315E).
- Stesichorus, early Greek lyric poet, c.632–556 B.C.: knew of no foreign Heracles XI.29(857E–F). Wrote about an eclipse XII.119(931E) and notes *b*, *d*. Composed dactylic hexameters and set them to music XIV.359(1132C). Used the Chariot nome XIV.369(1133F). An original poet to some extent XIV.379–381(1135C). References and quotations (Page, *PMG*) Frag.219: VII.221(555A). 225: XII.477(985B). 231: XI.29(857F). 232: V.251–253(394B). 271: XII.119(931E).
- Stesimbrotus, son of Epameinondas: slain by his father for engaging the enemy contrary to orders even though he was victorious IV.277(308D).
- Stheneia, an Argive festival: originally instituted in honour of Danaus but later consecrated to Zeus Sthenius XIV.413(1140C).
- Sthenelaidas, a Spartan ephor, 432 B.C.: his speech recorded in Thucydides (I.86) praised X.183(803B).
- Sthenelus, of Argos, a Greek commander at Troy: a man of no account, who boasts to Agamemnon that “we are better than our fathers” I.153(29A–B); cf. VII.125(540E), where Plutarch says that we should not altogether blame Sthenelus for making this boast.
- Sthenelus, son of Heracles: drove Amphictyon into exile X.17(774C).
- Sthenius (“Mighty”), an epithet of Zeus, q.v. XIV.413(1140D).
- Sthennius (or Sthenno), of Thermae, leader of the Mamertines: pardoned by Pompey for admitting that he had persuaded his

people to fight with Marius against Sulla III.207–209(203D) and note *a* on p. 209; X.249(815E–F).

Stilbon, the planet Mercury: follows the same course as the Sun and Venus V.455(430A); XIII.1.333(1029B). Revolves above the sun but below the fixed stars XII.71–73(925A). Its distance from the center according to Pythagoreans

XIII.1.323(1028B). See XII.184, note *a*. See also Hermes.

Stilpo(n), of Megara, the third head of the Megarian school, which was founded by Eucleides; c.380–300 B.C.: told Demetrius that he had lost nothing in the destruction of Megara, for “war cannot make spoil of virtue” I.27(5F); cf. VI.227(475C) and note *c*. Reprimanded by Poseidon in a dream I.443–445(83C–D). Led a cheerful life despite his daughter’s licentiousness VI.187(467F–468A). The most honest and outspoken of men VII.87(536A–B). Attacked by Chrysippus XIII.2.443–445(1036F). Attacked by the Epicureans XIV.195(1108B); 261–267(1119C–1120B). Used to tease the sophists XIV.261–263(1119C–D). On analogy XIV.265–267(1120A–B).

Stoa (“Porch”), Stoic(s), Stoicism, philosophical school founded by Zeno of Citium about 300 B.C.; named after the Stoa Poikile at Athens, in which Zeno and his successors taught; references are divided into ten general subjects, listed in alphabetical order: 1) Controversy, History, Influence; 2) Cosmology, Earthlore, Space and Time; 3) Fate and Causation; 4) Gods, Daemons, Divinations; 5) Logic and Language; 6) Morals and Manners; 7) Physics, Physiology; 8) Psychology; 9) Virtue, Vice, Happiness; 10) Wisdom, Utility.

1) Controversy, History, Influence: *Progress in Virtue* is one of Plutarch’s polemics against the Stoics I.399. The Stoic sect founded by Zeno IV.397(329A). The Stoa attacked by Carneades VI.463(514D). Many so-called philosophers are Epicureans or Stoics not from choice or judgement, but because of importunate relations or friends VII.65(532B). Plutarch’s essay *On Fate* is opposed to but influenced by the Stoics VII.304–308 and notes *passim*. Many philosophers in the Stoa came from distant places VII.555(605A). The Stoic

Zeno left Citium VII.555(605B). A Stoic succession left at Babylon by Archedemus VII.555(605B). Claim to be loved and honoured by all mankind IX.269(743E) and note *b*. Plutarch enjoys parodying Stoic jargon IX.415, note *c*. Example of Stoic vanity X.329(830B). In *On the Face of the Moon* Plutarch is a vehement critic of Stoic doctrine XII.4–6 and notes *passim*. In *The Cleverness of Animals* Plutarch demonstrates that the Stoics contradict their own tenets in affirming the irrationality of animals XII.313. The conclusion of *The Cleverness of Animals* contains Plutarch's exhortation to his pupils to continue the fight against the Stoics XII.313; cf. XII.377–379(985C). There is more anti-Stoic polemic in *The Cleverness of Animals* than has been recognized, cf. XII.327, note *a*. *The Eating of Flesh* II contains the beginning of an anti-Stoic polemic XII.538. Certain Stoics are hostile to the Academy XIII.2.661–663(1059A). Said that Nature, not by chance but providentially, brought forth Chrysippus when she wanted to alter the course of life XIII.2.665(1059C–D). As a Platonist, Plutarch often polemizes against both Stoics and Epicureans XIV.2. Not attacked by Colotes, according to Plutarch XIV.156. The language of Tyrwhitt's Fragment II is heavily coloured by Stoicism but does not reveal its own position XV.34–35. In Tyrwhitt's Fragment I the cardinal passions of the Stoics are discussed XV.35. Plutarch was in the tradition of, but not necessarily dependent on, the Stoic Boethus, for his comments on Aratus' *Weatherlore* XV.89. The use of Stoic terminology by Plutarch XV.249(frag.134) and note *b*.

2) Cosmology, Earthlore, Space and Time. On aether: the Stoics say that the luminous and tenuous part of ether became sky, the compressed part became stars, and the most sluggish and torpid is the moon XII.95(928D) and note *d*; cf. 49–51(922B); 131(933E); 263(951D). On Antipodes XII.63(924A); XIII.2.547(1050B); cf. XI.99(869C). On fire and conflagration: the Stoic "Conflagration," a universal destruction, is refuted V.383(415F); cf. XII.291(955E). Said that fire is the first principle of the universe and, like a seed, creates everything out of itself and receives all things into itself

when the conflagration occurs XII.291(955E); cf. XIII.2.571–573(1053A–B); 719(1067A); 797–799(1077B). On the Cosmos (Universe): Plutarch shares with the Stoics the doctrine that the universe passes through recurrent cycles VII.308. Stoic *apokatastasis* (“return of the cosmos to its former state”) VII.317(569B) and note *f*. Said that the universe is governed by nature VII.357(574E) and note *d*. Distinguished between the universe (τὸ πᾶν) and the whole world (τὸ ὅλον) cf. XII.69(924D–E) and note *c*; 71(924F) and note *b*. Said that the universe is in the middle of the void V.433(425D–E); cf. XII.61(923E–F) and note *d*; XIII.2.581–583(1054C–D). Said that the cosmos is a living being XII.91(928A) and note *c*. On Earth: said that the earth is spherical XII.63(924A) and note *c*. On the position of the earth XII.77–79(925F–926B) and note *a* on p. 77; cf. V.427–429(424D); XIII.2.581–583(1054B–D). On the rotation of earth and heaven XII.55(923A) and note *a*. Said that the earth is suspended in the air XII.55(923A) and note *c*. On the Moon: said that the moon is fed by the moving waters from springs and lakes which send up sweet and mild exhalations V.101(367E); 291(400B); cf. XII.177–179(940C–D); XIII.2.571(1053A). Stoic ideas about the moon’s origin V.291(400C); cf. XII.95(928D); 131(933D); 141(935B). Said that the moon is a mixture of fire and air XII.47–51(921F–922C) and notes *passim*; 61(923E) and note *a*. Said that the moon is larger than the earth XII.55(923A–B) and note *d*; 121(932B) and note *d*; 131(933D); 177–179(940C–D). On the lunar eclipse XII.53(922E–F) and note *b*. On the moon’s distance from the earth XII.75(925C–D). Said that the moon is the most sluggish of the stars XII.95(928D) and note *d*; cf. 49–51(922B); 131(933D); 141(935D); 263(951D). On the moon’s brightness XII.101(929B) and note *g*. On the effects of refraction of moonlight XII.111(930E) and notes *a–c*. Denied that moonlight is the reflection of the sun XII.149(936C) and note *c*. On the Planets: their order, cf. XII.71–73(925A) and note *a* on p. 73. On their motion XII.87–89(927C) and note *a* on p. 89; cf. XIII.2.575(1053E)

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and note *d*. On the Stars: said that the stars are nourished by earthly exhalations IX.177(729B); XII.177–179(940C–D); cf. XIII.2.571(1053A). Considered the question of whether the stars are odd or even in number to be the stock example of absolute uncertainty IX.253(741C) and note *b*. On the motion of the stars cf. XII.87–89(927C). Said that the stars are composed of that part of the aether which was condensed or compressed XII.95(928D). On the Sun: said that the sun is kindled and fed from the sea V.101(367E); 291(400B); cf. XII.169(939C). Stoic notions on the sun's origin V.291(400B–C). On the Tides: said that they are caused by the liquifying action of the moon XII.175(940A). On Time, Place, Motion: most Stoics affirm that motion itself is time cf. XIII.1.85(1007B). Stoic doctrine of proper place and natural motion XII.61(923F). Said that the past is non-existent XV.103(frag.23) and note *c*.

3) Fate and Causation: Plutarch's view in his essay *On Fate* compared with the Stoic view VII.304–308 and notes *passim*. Said that chance is a cause unforeseen and not evident to human calculation VII.337(572A) and note *g*. The Stoic "chain" of causes VII.353(574C–D) and note *d*. The Stoic "initiatory" cause VII.353(574D) and note *f*. Said that everything is not only in fate but also conforms to it VII.355(574D). The Stoic "indolent argument" VII.355–357(574E) and note *c* on p. 355, note *b* on p. 357. The Stoic argument on fate discussed VII.357–359(574E–F) and notes *passim*.

4) Gods, Daemons, Divination: the Stoic physical explanations of the gods V.99–101(367C). Said that the Artificer of undifferentiated matter is one Reason and one Providence which gains the upper hand and prevails over all things V.109(369A); cf. 435(425E); XII.85(927A). Believed that among the numerous gods only one is eternal and immortal, that the others came into being and will suffer dissolution V.405(420A). The Stoic notion that, if there are many worlds, there must be many Destinies, Providences and supreme gods is refuted V.435–439(425E–426E). Believed that the existence of divination and God are involved with one another

VII.357(574E) and note *e*. Distinguished between “artificial” and “artless” divination VII.481(593C) and note *a*. Said that Aphrodite is merely desire IX.353(757F). The Stoics are wrong in saying that God is mingled with matter and with things which are subject to countless necessities, chances and changes X.65(781F). On the infinite variety of Zeus and his activities X.131(793D); cf. XII.81–83(926D–E); XIII.2.565–567(1052C); 785(1075A–C). Their doctrine of providence and natural place XII.85–89(927A–D) and notes *passim*. Said that Zeus is the father-creator XII.87(927B) and note *b*. The Stoic view of the gods and the after-life yields greater pleasure than the Epicurean XIV.6. Stoic doctrine: *Is Foreknowledge of Future Events Useful?* XV.97–103(frag.21–23) and notes *passim*.

5) Logic and Language: said that every proposition is either true or false VII.357(574F). On opposites XII.325(960B). Their definition of “purpose,” “design,” “preparation,” “memory” XII.331–333(961C–D); cf. VI.67(449C). Said that “mettle” and “appetite” are the same thing because of their similarity XIII.1.95(1008B). Want conjunctions for joining their axioms XIII.1.121(1011A); cf. 123(1011B). Called participles *anaklastoi* (“reflected”) XIII.1.125–127(1011D). Their Megarian Questions (*Erotemata*) XIII.2.443(1036E). Who pervert the common conceptions more than the Stoics? XIII.2.669–671(1059F). Claimed that their doctrine alone agrees with Nature because it derived from common conceptions and preconceptions XIII.2.671(1060A). Stoic paradoxes XIII.2.671(1060B). Distinguished between characters shared and not shared XIV.239(1115D–E); cf. XIII.2.801(1077D). Refused the name of “being” to many important realities, such as void, time, place, etc. XIV.243(1116B–C) and notes *a–b*. Held that “meanings” constitute a distinct kind of incorporeal entity between words and corporeal objects XIV.265(1119F) and note *k*; cf. 243(1116B–C). A Stoic metaphor, cf. XIV.279(1122B); 281(1122C) and note *d*. Stoic etymologies XV.99(frag.21) and note *b*.

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6) Morals and Manners: on self-control II.77(97E). On drinking wine VI.405–407(503E–F); VIII.51(620C); 199(645A); IX.99(715D); 109–111(716F); cf. VI.407(504B). Distinguished shame, modesty, and compliancy from respect VI.65(449A); VII.51(529D). Detached interest from honour and pleasure from health VIII.305(662B) and note *a*. On the eating of flesh and fish VIII.347(669A); 346–351(669D); IX.181(730A); XII.569(997E) and note *e*. The first to attack the “bibulous pastime” of acting out Plato’s dialogues at dinner parties IX.79(711D). Advocated romantic married love IX.313–317(750D); cf. IX.304 note *a*. Defended suicide XIII.2.693–699(1063C–1064C).

7) Physics, Physiology: on the changeability of matter II.69(97A–B); cf. X.65(781F). Said that bodies are composed of separate elements II.323–325(142E–143A); cf. XV.39(Tyr.Frag. I.1). The Stoic “seminal principle” VIII.153(637A). On Thunder and Lightning X.69(782D). Said that of the four elements, two are light (fire and air), two are heavy (earth and water) cf. XV.39(Tyr.Frag. I.1) and note *a*. On sight XII.307(958E); cf. VIII.83(625E). Said that the limits of bodies are incorporeal and therefore non-existent XII.65(924B–C) and note *d*; cf. XIII.2.829(1080E); 833(1081B). Their doctrine of *tonos* (“tension”) XII.203–205(943D–E); 577(999A); cf. XIII.2.579(1054A–B); 867(1085C–D). On cold XII.245(948D) and note *c*; cf. XII.227; 249(949B); 267(952C); XIII.2.577(1053E–F). Said that the breath of infants is tempered by cooling and becomes a soul XII.233(946C) and note *c*; cf. XIII.2.569–571(1052F). On Nature XIII.2.673–675(1060B–D).

8) Psychology: on emotion and reason, cf. II.457–459(165C–D). On valour (*eupsychia*), cf. VII.491(595C) and note *a*. Their doctrine that man’s soul has a ruling part situated in the heart alluded to VII.539(602E) and note *f*. Said that love for one’s children is a natural thing VIII.139(634E) and note *c*. Said that the sow at birth is dead flesh, but that the soul is implanted later to preserve it VIII.445(685C). Said that the embodiment of soul was a process of condensation or

liquefaction XII.81(926D) and note *d*; cf. XIII.2.573(1053B–C). Said that justice could not come into existence if all the beasts partook of reason XII.347(963F–964A); cf. XV.357(frag.193). Said that animals are irrational and without reason or understanding XII.479(985D); 529(992C). On the emotions XIII.1.245–247(1025D); cf. VI.23(441C); 53–55(446F); XII.333(961D); XV.35 note *a*; 41(Tyr.Frag. I.1) and note *a*; 55(Tyr.Frag. I.7). Said that a man should not rejoice when coming from the greatest evils to the greatest goods XIII.2.683(1061E). Their “argument from total inaction,” or “sensation” and “assent” XIV.279–281(1123D) and note *c*; cf. XIII.2.441(1036C). Wrongly maintained that the soul turns itself to the apprehension of facts and to error XV.391(frag.215b). Said that intuition is caused by “natural conceptions” XV.393(frag.215f).

9) Virtue, Vice, Happiness: on reason and virtue, cf. I.129(24E); VI.39–41(444C–D). On happiness I.131(25A); cf. XIII.2.685–689(1062B–E); 695(1063F). Said that nothing base can attach to virtue, nothing good to vice; that the ignorant man is wrong in all things, the man of culture is right in everything I.133(25C). On beauty and ugliness I.243(45C). On progress in virtue I.403(75C) and I.401–457(75B–86A) *passim*. Believed that virtue and vice are corporeal II.455–457(165A) and note *c*; cf. XIII.2.855(1084A). Said that beauty is the flower of virtue IX.415(767B) and note *c*. Advanced evil into the world out of nonentity, without either preceding cause or effect of generation XIII.1.193(1015B). Said that vice is useful to the universe XIII.2.703–713(1065A–1066B). Said that prudence, being the knowledge of good and evil, could not exist without evil XIII.2.715–729(1066D–1068E). On the origins of justice XV.357(frag.193); cf. XII.347(963F–964A).

10) Wisdom and Utility: said that the ignorant man is wrong in all things, the man of culture right in everything I.133(25C). On the Wise Man I.315(58E); IV.415(332C); VI.207–209(472A); 285(485A); XIII.2.413(1033A–B); 521(1046F); 611–613(1057C–E); 615–617(1058A–B);

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671(1060B); 677–681(1060E–1061D); 689–693(1062E–1063C); 731–737(1068F–1069E); 743(1070B); XIV.253(1117F) and note *f*; cf. 307(1126E) and note *g*. Stoic “advantage” and “utility” XV.359(frag.193) and note *d*.

In addition, *Progress in Virtue* I.401–457(75B–86A), *On Fate* VII.311–359(568B–574F), *Dialogue on Love* IX.307–441(748E–771E), *The Face on the Moon* XII.35–223(920B–945D), *The Cleverness of Animals* XII.319–479(959A–985C), *The Eating of Flesh* XII.541–579(993A–999B), *On Stoic Self-Contradictions* XIII.2.413–603(1033A–1057C), *The Stoics Talk More Paradoxically than the Poets* XIII.2.611–619(1057C–1058E), *On Common Conceptions* XIII.2.661–873(1058E–1086B) contain references to or refutations of Stoic doctrine on almost every page.

See also references listed under the names of such Stoic philosophers as Antipater of Tarsus, Chrysippus, Cleanthes, Diogenes of Babylon, Sphaerus, Zeno of Citium.

Stolo, see Licinius

Strabo, Gnaeus Pompeius, father of Pompey the Great: his body cast out and trampled by the Romans VII.211(553C).

Stratia (“War-like”), an epithet of Athena X.177(801E).

Stratios (“War-like”), an epithet of Ares IX.355(757D).

Stratocles, Athenian demagogue, c.350–292 B.C.: ridiculed by the comic poet Philippides IX.317(750F) and note *c*. Considered public life a gainful trade X.161–163(798E). Brought three days of joy to Athens by announcing the Athenian defeat near Amorgus as a victory X.167(799E–F). Proposed a vote to honour the orator Lycurgus X.397(841B–C); 455(852A).

Strato(n), comic actor, 2nd cent. A.D., otherwise unknown: talk of his victory led to the discussion in *Table-Talk* V.1: VIII.377(673C).

Strato(n), of Lampsacus, cf. VII.555(605B), Peripatetic philosopher, pupil and successor of Theophrastus, teacher of Ptolemy II Philadelphus; died c.269 B.C.: references and quotations (Wehrli) Frag.8: VI.213(472E). 13: cf. XIV.237(1115B). 19: XIII.2.515(1045F). 35: XIV.237(1115B). 49:

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- XII.245(948C–D). 112: XII.329(961A). 126: XV.397(frag.216g).
- Strato(n), suitor of Aristocleia: rejected by Aristocleia, whose death his treachery caused X.5–7(771E–772C).
- Stratonice, a concubine of Mithridates, see IX.333(753D) and note *e*.
- Stratonice, mother of Poemander: carried off by Achilles IV.219(299C).
- Stratonice, one name of the mother of Alexander the Great V.295(401B).
- Stratonice, wife of Deiotarus: the story of her virtue III.555–557(258D).
- Stratonice, wife of Eumenes II: taken as wife by her brother-in-law upon the false report of Eumenes' death VI.311(489E–F).
- Stratonicus, an Athenian citharoedus, 4th cent. B.C.: criticized the Rhodians for their lavish spending VII.19(525B) and note *b*. Advised his host in Seriphos to commit a crime that would be punished by exile VII.535(602A).
- Strattis, Athenian comic poet, 4th cent. B.C.: ridiculed Isocrates X.371(836E–F). For a possible fragment of his verse cf. X.107(789A) and note *a* (Frag. Adesp. 10 in Kannicht–Snell, *TGrF* vol. 2).
- Strife(s), personified by the poets: by Hesiod IX.221(736E); 393(763C). By Homer XIV.223(1113A).
- Strophius, father of Pylades: reared Orestes in his home IV.311(315A).
- Strouthias, character in Menander's *Flatterer* I.305(57A).
- Styx, one of the rivers in the Underworld: appears to those filled with superstitious dread of death II.467(167A). The stream at Delphi near the shrine of Earth believed by Eudoxus and others to be water from the Styx V.305(402D). The path to the realm of Hades VII.467(591A). Causes lunar eclipses VII.469(591B–C) and note *e*. Its water comes to the surface at Taenarum so cold that no vessel except an ass's hoof can contain it XII.279(954D) and note *b*.

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- Sublicius, Pons Sublicius at Rome: figures of men called Argives (*Argei*) thrown from the bridge into the Tiber IV.55(272B) and note *c*.
- Subura, a region of Rome IV.145(287A).
- Suillii, a Roman family: one of the many Roman families named after an animal IV.73(275A) and critical note 1.
- Sulla, Faustus, see Faustus
- Sulla, Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix, Roman general and statesman; 138–78 B.C. Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp. Cat.* 15): said he was Fortunate because of Metellus Pius' friendship and because he had not razed Athens III.203(202E). Pompey one of his lieutenants III.207(203B–C). Sent Pompey into Sicily III.207(203C). Reluctantly granted Pompey a triumph and called him Magnus III.209(203E–F); X.193(804F). Father of Faustus III.219(205C). Caused Julius Caesar to flee from Rome III.223(205F). His Greek name given as Epaphroditus IV.333–335(318C–D); cf. VII.137(547F) and note *d*. His last opponent was Telesinus IV.353(321F). His siege and capture of Athens VI.413(505A–B). Described in his memoirs his joy at ending the Civil War X.95(786D–E). The mentor of Pompey X.119(791A); 201(806E). Made Lucullus great X.197(805F). Beginnings of his quarrel with Marius X.201(806C–D). Slaughtered the citizens of Praeneste X.249(815F–816A).
- Sulla, Sextius, a Carthaginian, friend of Plutarch (for a discussion of his identity cf. XII.3): speaker in *On the Control of Anger* VI.93–97(452F–453D) and note *a* on p. 93. Speaker in *Table-Talk* II.3: VIII.147(636A), but cf. XII.3. Speaker in *Table-Talk* III.3: VIII.227–231(650A–E), but cf. XII.3. Present at *Table-Talk* III.4: VIII.231(650F). Host and speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.7–8: IX.165–167(727B); 169(727D–E); 173(728D); 179(729C). Speaker in *The Face on the Moon* XII.3; 35(920B); 105–107(929E–930A); 157(937C); 181(940F); 193(942D); and note *a*; 197(942F); 223(945D).
- Sulpicius, Gaius Sulpicius Gallus, Mil. Trib. 168 B.C.: the second Roman ever to divorce his wife IV.27(267C).

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Sulpicius, Gaius Sulpicius Peticus, cos. 361 B.C.: during his consulship Etruscan actors were first brought to Rome IV.159(289D).

Sun, personified (all references to Sun and Helius are included here): revealed the love of Ares and Aphrodite I.101(19F). Travels in a chariot II.397(155A), but cf. V.83(364C). Worshipped as one of the providers of food II.417(158E). Antigonus I One-Eyed called the Offspring of the Sun III.71(182C); V.59(360C–D). Rules with the Moon, and the two are the visible deities IV.117(282C). Worshipped by the Persians IV.259(305D–E). Portrayed by the Egyptians as rising as a new-born babe from the lotus V.29(355C); 291(400A); cf. 107(368F). Invoked a curse on Rhea for having consorted with Cronus V.31(355D); cf. 455(429F). The father of Osiris and Arueris in some accounts V.33(355F). Received sacrifices from the Egyptians V.75(363A). The brother of Apopis V.89(365D). Egyptian allegories of him V.91–93(365D–366A); 105–107(368C–E); 125–129(372A–E); 135(373E); 145(375F). Will not transgress his appropriate bounds, according to Heracleitus V.117(370D); VII.549(604A). Identified with Apollo by some Greeks V.207(386B); 293(400C–D); 475(433D–E); 501(438D–E); XIV.337(1130A); XV.291(frag.157,5). His cattle devoured by Odysseus' men IX.183–185(730C–D). Regarded by the Egyptians as a third Love IX.397–401(764B–E). Consorts with the Moon IX.433(770A); cf. V.31(355D). The son of Hera XV.291(frag.157,5). The father of Circe XV.371(frag.200). One of the first gods, according to the Egyptians XV.387(frag.213).

Sunium, promontory on the southern tip of Attica: not the limit of Socrates' activities VII.529(601A) and note *e*. Home of Euthydemus VIII.271(657E). Rounded by the Persians on their way to attack Athens XI.57–59(862C–E).

Super, see Comminius

Superbus, see Tarquinius

Sura, village in Lycia: the method of divination practiced nearby XII.419(976C).

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- Susa, the capital of Persia from the time of Darius I: home of the Persian king in the spring I.419(78D); VI.369(499A–B); VII.551(604C). Captured by Alexander the Great IV.385(326F); 389(327D); 399(329D); 481(344A). Artaxerxes visited here by Argive emissaries XI.63(863C). Home of Xerxes XI.103(870A). Its royal park watered by the labour of some clever cows XII.411(974E). Depicted on the cloak of Antisthenes XV.389(frag.214).
- Susiana, Susianians, a province of Persia on the Persian Gulf: its children learned to chant the tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides because of Alexander IV.395(328D).
- Sybaris, Sybarite(s), city of southern Italy: invitations to women dinner-guests here were issued a year in advance II.357(147E). The story of a youthful hunter and his loving wife IV.289(310F). Received an oracle on appeasing Leucadian Hera VII.235–237(557C). Justice for their crimes fell on their children VII.245(558F). Received a colony from Athens X.361(835D). Home of Antisthenes XV.389(frag.214).
- Syene, a city of Egypt: its people abstain from the phagrus (sea-bream) V.19(353C–D). No shadow cast here at the time of the summer solstice V.357(411A) and note *a*. Irrigation used in this area XII.171(939C).
- Symbolon, a place in Athens, otherwise unknown: near the house of Andocides VII.405(580D) and note *e*.
- Symmachus, of Nicopolis, contemporary of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.4: VIII.339(667E) and note *c*; 345–349(668D–669C). Present at *Table-Talk* IV.5: VII.361(671C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.6: VIII.361(671C).
- Symmachus, son of Socrates and Callisto and a descendant of the orator Lycurgus X.407(843B).
- Symmachus, tyrant of Thasos: expelled by the Spartans XI.39(859D) and note *e*.
- Symposiacs*, see *Table-Talk*
- Symposium*, a work of Epicurus, q.v. VIII.237(652A); 245(653B–C); XIV.205(1109E). A work of Plato, q.v. V.137(374C); VIII.17(614C); IX.73–75(710C–711A);

XIII.1.31(1000F); 47(1002E). Work of Xenophon, q.v. IX.73–75(710C–711A).

Syracusa, daughter of Archias, the founder of Syracuse X.11(773B).

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list of his accomplishments and an example of his vanity
X.227(811D–E).

Theagenes, Theban general at the battle of Chaeroneia, 4th
cent. B.C.: fell fighting bravely in the battle III.561(259D–E);
565(260C). The story of his sister Timocleia and her bravery
during the Macedonian occupation of Thebes III.563–
567(259E–260D); cf. II.341(145E).

Theagenes, tyrant of Megara: after his expulsion the Megarians
were soon corrupted IV.197(295C).

Theages, companion of Socrates: a conversation with Socrates
VII.351(574B).

Theages, dialogue of Plato, named for the companion of Socrates:
In Defence of Plato's Theages, a lost work of Plutarch
XV.15(*Lamp. Cat.* 70) and note *b*.

Theano, daughter of Scedasus: the story of her murder and that

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- of her sister by two Spartan youths X.11–17(773B–774D); cf. XI.23(856F).
- Theano, wife of the philosopher Pythagoras: a virtuous woman who would not expose an arm in public II.321(142C) and note c. Her virtue was her adornment II.341(145E).
- Theanor, of Croton in Italy, a Pythagorean: the stranger who is a speaker in the dialogue *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.365, 368–369; 419(582E); 427–429(584B–D); 431–435(584F–585D); 435–437(585E–586A); 477(592F); 479–485(593A–594B).
- Thearidas, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: said that his sword was sharper than slander III.325(221C).
- Theatre of Marcellus, at Rome: the scene of a pantomime viewed by Plutarch and Vespasian in which a dog stole the show XII.405(973E–974A).
- Thebe, wife of the tyrant Alexander of Pherae: conversed with Pelopidas III.153(194D). Slew her husband III.543(256A) and note a; XI.17(856A–B) and note c. Her story told by Theopompus XIV.61(1093C).
- Thebes, Theban(s), Boeotian city: home of Epameinondas, q.v. I.37(8B), III.139(192C); IV.515(349C). The sort of love prevailing at Thebes is to be avoided I.55(11F); for one example cf. IX.379(761B). Place of exile for Demetrius of Phalerum I.367(69C). Theban Eteocles II.233(125D) and note b; VI.263(481A); cf. also I.95(18D). Philip II a hostage there III.47(178C). Theban mercenaries captured fighting with the Persians liberated by Alexander III.63(181B); cf. 323(221A). Learned to fight from frequent Spartan attacks III.121(189F); 277(213F); 301(217E); 361(227D). Received conflicting oracles concerning impending battle with the Spartans III.141(192F). Visited by Jason, the ruler of Thessaly III.143(193B). Formed alliance with the Argives III.145(193C). Assailed by the Spartans III.145(193D); VII.151(545A); X.223(810F). Hostile to Alexander of Pherae III.145–147(193E); 153(194D). Brought charges against Epameinondas for prolonging his term of office III.149–151(194B–C) and note a on page 151; VII.123(540D);

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X.167(799E). Urged by the dying Epameinondas to make terms with the Spartans III.151(194C). Received money from Persian king to finance war against the Spartan Agesilaus III.261(211B). At battle of Coroneia III.265–267(212A). At battle of Leuctra and after III.281(214C); 401(233C); IV.119(282E); VI.101(454C); VII.133(542C); X.17(774C–D); cf. XIV.103(1099E). At battle of Mantinea III.281(214D); IV.497–499(346B–D); cf. also III.151(194C). Only Greeks not allowed by Alexander to return home III.323(221A). Sacrificed to Leucothea III.369(228E). Rebuked by the Spartans III.397(232D). Captured by Alexander the Great III.447(240A); cf. the story of Timocleia at its capture by Alexander III.561–567(259D–260D); cf. II.341(145E); see also IV.473(342D) and note *b*; X.431(847B–C). Ivy excluded from its temple of Aphrodite IV.167(291A). The road from Megara to Thebes IV.225(300B). Led into war against the Spartans by Epameinondas IV.275–277(308D). Home of Laius IV.303(313E). Was recovering from disaster at Chaeroneia when Alexander became king IV.387(327C). Home of Pelopidas VI.127(458E). Theban battle of Eteocles and Polyneices gave rise to the term Cadmean Victory VI.301(488A). Hismenias, the richest man at Thebes VII.31(527B). Their treatment by the Athenians praised by Demosthenes VII.133(542B). Restored by Cassander after its destruction by Alexander VII.207(552E); X.239(814B). Theban uprising against the Spartan garrison 379 B.C. (which dominates the action of *On the Sign of Socrates*) VII.362–370; 373–509(575B–598F) and notes *passim*; X.17(774B–C); XII.555(995D); cf. XIV.99(1099B). Home of Heracles VII.529(600F); cf. IV.473(342D) and note *a*. Founded by Cadmus VII.567(607B) and notes *b–c*. Home of Pammenes VIII.41(618D); X.197(805E); cf. IX.379(761B). Theban polemarch Archias postponed reading letter and thus died VIII.47(619D–E); XIV.99(1099B), but cf. esp. VII.499(596E–F). Thebes “teeming with fruit,” according to Antimachus VIII.437(683F) and note *e*. Not even a “respectable village”

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in Plutarch's day IX.306 note *a*. A Theban lover's generosity IX.379(761B). Destroyed the town of Hippotae X.19–21(775A–B). Its walls built by Amphion X.45(779A) and note *b*. Protected by Epameinondas during their excesses at a festival X.63(781C). Refused Arcadian offer of winter quarters at urging of Epameinondas X.103(788A). Would not have refrained, as Athenians did, from reading the intercepted letters of Alexander X.167(799E). Appointed Epameinondas *telmarch* X.223–225(811B) and note *a*. Home of Crates X.337(831E). Brought into alliance with Athens by Demosthenes X.417(845A); 451(851B). Defended by Demosthenes against the slurs of Lamachus X.419(845C). The Theban girl Phila became mistress of Hypereides X.443(849D). Maligned by Herodotus XI.69(864B). Rebuffed Herodotus XI.71(864D). Attacked by Herodotus for medizing XI.71(864D–E) and note *e*. Their role in the battle of Thermopylae belittled by Herodotus XI.73–79(865A–F) and notes *passim*. Deserted Spartans at Thermopylae, according to Herodotus XI.83(866D–F). Branded by Xerxes XI.85–87(867A–B) and note *e* on page 85. Their role at battle of Plataea, according to Herodotus XI.119(872C–D). Harassed by the Sphinx XII.505(988A). Two cities of Thebes seen by Pentheus XIII.2.853(1083F). Still celebrate victory at Leuctra XIV.103(1099E). Preserved by Epameinondas XIV.331(1129C). Claimed Terpander as its own XIV.365(1133A). Home of the musician Telesias XIV.425(1142B). Home of the musician Dionysius, the teacher of Epameinondas XIV.425(1142B). Theban village of Cynoscephali was Pindar's birthplace, according to Plutarch XV.83(frag.9).

Thebes, Theban(s), Egyptian city: its temple had a statue which was inscribed with curses against Meinis V.23(354A–B) and note *a*. Had statues of judges without hands, and the statue of the chief justice had its eyes closed V.27(355A). From its shrine of Zeus first came the news that Osiris had been born V.33(355E). Believed only in the immortal god Kneph

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V.55(359D). Its trees and plants are watered by irrigation only XII.171(939C) and notes *passim*. Its plants sensitive to cold XII.171(939C–D).

Thectamenes, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: rejoiced when condemned to death III.329(221F).

Themis (“Justice”), the goddess: identified by some with Carmenta IV.91(278B–C). Guarded the oracle at Delphi while Apollo was in exile after slaying Typhon V.413(421C); cf. VII.291(566D) and note *c*; XI.45(860D). “Revered Themis” (Hesiod) IX.293(747E). Seated beside Zeus X.61(781B) and note *a*, critical note 1; cf. 269(819E). “Dismisses and convenes assemblies of men” (Homer) X.179(802B). Orators’ platform is a sanctuary common to Zeus and Themis X.269(819E); cf. 61(781B). Shared with Apollo in the Delphic oracle XI.45(860D).

Themison, of Laodicea, prominent physician; 1st cent. A.D.: refused to treat hydrophobia and even suffered symptoms of that disease if it were mentioned XV.395(frag.215,k) and note *b*.

Themistias (or Megistias), a Spartan prophet: refused to be sent home from Thermopylae by Leonidas, who wanted to save his life III.325(221C–D) and note *c*; cf. III.351(225E); XI.81(866C).

Themistocles, Athenian statesman, c.528–c.462 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his Life, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 3): the “power” of his son Cleophantus I.7(1C–D); III.93(185D). Said the trophies of Miltiades would not let him sleep I.449(84B); II.37(92C); III.87–89(184F–185A); X.169(800B). Under suspicion because of Pausanias’ friendly acts II.25(89F). Preferred to be a victor at the Olympic games rather than an announcer III.89(185A). Bribed Epicydes to forgo his attempt to become general III.89(185A). His retort to Adeimantus who feared to risk battle at Salamis III.89(185A–B) and note *d*. His remark to Eurybiades who seemed about to strike him III.89(185B). Sent secret messages to the Persians before and after Salamis III.91(185B–C) and note *a*. His famous retort to the man from Seriphus III.91(185C) and note *b*. Rebuffed

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youth who had rebuffed him III.91(185C). Refused to render an unjust decision in favour of Simonides III.91(185D); VII.79(534E); X.205(807B). His choice of a son-in-law III.93(185E) and note *b*. Said his property that was for sale had a good neighbour III.93(185E); XV.143(frag.50a,b). His treatment by the Athenians led him to compare himself to a plane-tree III.93(185E); VII.129(541D); X.229(812B). Said that the Eretrians, like cuttle-fish, had a sword but no heart III.93(185E). Refused an interview with the Persian king until he had learned the Persian tongue III.93–95(185E–F). Said he and his sons would be ruined by Persian wealth if they had not already been ruined III.95(185F); IV.395(328E); VII.535(601F–602A); cf. 557–559(605E). A political foe of Aristides at home but not abroad III.97(186B); X.213–215(809B). His flight from his native land imitated by Pompey III.221(205D). His parable of the Feast-Day and the Day-After IV.45(270B–C); 347–349(320E–F); cf. 493(345C) and note *a*. His brother Agesilaus sent as a spy to Xerxes' army IV.259(305D). His intelligence IV.475(343A). His shrewdness IV.509(348C). "Slayer of Persians" IV.515(349C). His victory at Salamis IV.517(349D); VI.351(496F); X.47(779A); XIV.103(1099E). When still a youth he said that he was doing nothing remarkable, as he was not yet envied VII.103(537F). Driven from Athens VII.205(552B); cf. VII.557–559(605E). Encouraged by Mnesiphilus when he was unpopular at Athens X.141(795C). Attacked by Alcmeon X.195(805C). His and Cleon's view of friends contrasted X.203–205(806F–807B). Told a friend to remove a gold bracelet from a corpse on the battlefield X.213(808F). Left no speeches X.345(832D). Praised by Thucydides cf. XI.13(855D) and note *d*. Refused, according to Ephorus, to join Agesilaus' negotiations with the Persians XI.15–17(855F). Was bribed to persuade the Greeks to fight at Artemisium XI.87(867B–C). His role at Salamis, according to Herodotus XI.99–103(869C–F). Enriched himself after Salamis, according to Herodotus XI.113(871C–D). Belittled by Epicurus XIV.87(1097C). Tricked Athenians into abandoning

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- their city, according to Colotes XIV.247(1116F); cf. X.321(828D). His prominence at Athens led to defeat of Xerxes XIV.331(1129B). See also XV.305(frag.171), with note *b* and critical note 6, where the mss identify him as “the richest Athenian of all time.”
- Themistocles, friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* I.9: VIII.89(626E–627A).
- Themistocles, son of Theophrastus and a descendant of the orator Lycurgus: organized the priesthood of Poseidon–Erechtheus X.409(943C) and note *a*.
- Themistogenes, of Syracuse, Xenophon’s pseudonym IV.495(345E).
- Theochares, father of Chares X.105(788D).
- Theocritus, of Chios, a sophist who accompanied Alexander the Great on his campaigns: joked about Alexander’s use of crimson robes I.51–53(11A–C). His witty refusal to lend his scraper VII.77(534B). Abused Aristotle for enjoying life at the court of Philip and Alexander VII.545(603C). His witty reply to an inquisitive robber VIII.121–123(831E). Executed for his joke about the blindness of Antigonas VIII.131(633C).
- Theocritus, of Syracuse, pastoral poet, 3rd cent. B.C.: references and quotations (Gow) I.105–107: XI.221(*Nat.Phen.* 36) and note *a*. XVII.130 ff.: cf. IX.223(736E–F) and note *b*.
- Theocritus, Theban soothsayer: speaker in *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.366–369; 381–393(576D–578C); 403–407(580B–F); 417(582C–D); 439(586B); 443–445(587B–D); 449(588B); 459(589F–590A); 477(592F); 485(594B) and critical note 2; 487(594E); 493(595F); 503(597C).
- Theodectes(-as), of Phaselis, tragic poet and writer on rhetorical subjects; c.375–334 B.C.: son of Aristarchus (or Aristandrus) VI.247(478B) and note *c*. Pupil of Isocrates X.375(837C). Buried beside the Sacred Way to Eleusis X.375(837C).
- Theodectes, otherwise unknown: notorious for his excesses IX.49(705C).
- Theodorus, brother of Isocrates: buried with his brother and father X.381(838C). His mother’s statue set up on the Acropolis

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- X.387(839D). See X.371(836E), where Theodorus is not mentioned as one of the sons of Theodorus, Isocrates' father.
- Theodorus, Greek writer of unknown date: his *Metamorphoses* cited IV.289(310F–311A).
- Theodorus, Macedonian, brother of Proteas: a companion of Alexander the Great IX.373(760C).
- Theodorus, of Athens, friend of Alcibiades: implicated in the profaning of the Eleusinian Mysteries VIII.57(621C) and note *a*.
- Theodorus, of Athens, tragic actor, 4th cent. B.C.: his imitation of a windlass I.93(18C). A tragic actor IV.513(348E); X.255(816F). His defence of tragic acting answered VII.155(545F) and note *a*. His wife refused intercourse with him until after the dramatic competition was over IX.225(737A–B) and note *b*.
- Theodorus, of Cyrene, called "The Atheist"; 4th–3rd cent. B.C.: though atheists, his followers did not deny the incorruptible nature of the divine XIII.2.783(1075A). His followers attacked Arcesilaus for foisting his own ideas on other philosophers XIV.277(1121F) and note *e*. References and quotations (Mannebach) Frag.257: VI.371(499D) and note *b*; VII.561(606B). 264: V.157(378A); VI.181(467B). 269: cf. XIII.2.783(1075A).
- Theodorus, of Erchia, father of Isocrates: a maker of flutes, for which he was ridiculed by the comic poets X.371(836E). Buried with his son X.379–381(838B–C).
- Theodorus, of Soli, commentator on Plato's mathematical theories; date unknown: his discussion of the five solids which Plato considered the primary figures V.441(427A–B); 445–447(427E–428A). His treatment of Plato's "division in length" XIII.1.317–319(1022C–D); 265(1027D).
- Theodorus, of Tarsus, procurator of Sicily under Augustus: replaced by Areius because of dishonesty III.233(207B).
- Theogamia, a festival at Athens, otherwise unknown XV.217(frag.105) and note *a*.
- Theognides, Athenian archon 468/7 B.C. X.359(835A) and note *c*.
- Theognis, of Megara, elegiac poet, 6th cent. B.C.: his maxims

not real poetry I.83–85(16C). “All this I knew before Theognis’ day” V.265(395D); X.35(777C). References and quotations (Young) 175–176: XIII.2.467(1039F); 737(1069D); cf. 467(1040A). 177–178: I.115(22A). 215–216: II.67(96F); XI.189(916C); cf. XI.136–137; XII.437(978E). 316–318 (quoted as from Solon = Frag. 15.2–4 West): I.417(78C); II.39(92E); VI.213(472D). 427: VII.605(611F). 432: XIII.1.27(1000C). 605: cf. VIII.315(663E). 1312: cf. XIII.1.343(1030A).

Theon (this article follows Cherniss (XII.7, note *b*) in distinguishing at least two men of this name appearing as speakers in Plutarch’s works. See also VIII.48, note *b*):

1. Egyptian grammarian and friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* I.9: VIII.87–93(626E–627F). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.8: IX.175–179(728F–729C). Speaker in *On the Face in the Moon* XII.61–63(923F); 117(931E); 125(932D–E); 157–163(937D–938C); 165(938D); 167(938F); 171(939C–D); 175(940A).

2. “The Companion” (*hetairos*), whose country and profession are not mentioned: speaker in *The E at Delphi* V.209–215(386D–387D). Speaker in *The Oracles at Delphi* V.259(394D); 263–269(395C–396C); 273–275(397B–D); 277(397D–E); 297–301(401B–402B); 307–345(403A–409D). His grieving sister consoled by Plutarch’s wife VII.593–595(610C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* I.4: VIII.49(620A); 51(620B); 55–63(621B–622B). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.3: VIII.335(667A–B). Father of Caphisias IX.151(724D). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.6: IX.159(726A) and note *a*; 161(726C). Speaker in *A Pleasant Life Is Impossible* XIV.3–4; 17(1086E–F); 19(1087A); 21(1087C); 23–31(1087D–1088D); 31–83(1088E–1096E); 85–109(1097A–1100E); 129–149(1104A–1107C).

Theon, Greek grammarian, perhaps 1st cent. B.C.: his commentary on Nicander’s *Theriaca* cited XV.229(frag.115) and note *c*.

Theon, of Samos, a painter, 4th cent. B.C.: his painting of Orestes killing his mother I.93(18A).

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- Theon, proper name used by philosophers to designate an unnamed person IV.53(271E); XIII.2.681(1061C).
- Theophanes, father of Aristocleia: his daughter slain by two rival suitors X.5–7(771E–772C).
- Theophiles (“Dear to God”), a royal title VII.141(543E) and note *h*.
- Theophilus, a Greek historian of unknown date: the third book of his *Italian History* cited IV.277–279(308F–309A); 303(313C–D).
- Theophrastus, 1) father of Themistocles, the Torch-Bearer and 2) son of Themistocles and Nicostrata X.409(843C).
- Theophrastus, of Eresus, pupil of Aristotle, whom he succeeded in 323/2 B.C. as head of the Academy; c.372–288 B.C.: had more students than Zeno I.419(78E); VII.155–157(545F–546A). His health II.281(135C). Said that the soul paid a high rental to the body II.283(135E); XV.43(Tyr.Frag. I.2). On Gelon and his preventing human sacrifice by the Carthaginians VII.203(552A) and note *c*; cf. II.493(171C) and note *d*; III.27(175A) and note *e*. On Philip’s good fortune and conduct III.41(177C). On “floating clouds” in the fourth book of his *Meteorology* IV.181(292C–D). On persuasive utterances V.407(420C). An exile from Eresus VII.555(605B). Called a joke a disguised reproach for error VIII.121(631E). Joked about the nose of one of Cassander’s friends VIII.131(633B). Said that the heat of clay matures wine VIII.393(676A–B) and note *a*; cf. 219(648C–D). Said that the pomegranate’s fruit matures better and more quickly in the shade VIII.435(683D). On Alcibiades’ method of speaking X.187–189(804A). Teacher of Democles X.405(842E). Teacher of Deinarchus X.447(850C). Effected the return of Deinarchus from exile X.447–449(850D). Said that air breaks full vessels in the cold, using the liquid as a spike XII.265(952A–B). On the principle of duty and virtue XIII.2.737–739(1069E). Maligned by Epicurus XIV.17(1086E) and note *d*. Enjoyed discussing musical matters XIV.79(1096A). Drove tyrants from Eresus XIV.87(1097B); 309(1126F). *Reply to Theophrastus*, a work

of Epicurus XIV.207(1110C); cf. 17(1086E). *Reply to the Natural Philosophers*, a work of Theophrastus XIV.235(1115A). Attacked by Colotes XIV.235(1115A). Disputed against his predecessors XIV.293(1124C). *On Theophrastus' work "Opportunism Statesmanship,"* a work of Plutarch XV.13(*Lamp. Cat.* 52–53) and note *a*. On holm-oaks and mastichs XV.95(frag.17) and note *a*. The fragments of A *Patchwork* derived from his *Φυσικαὶ Δόξαι* XV.324–327.

References and quotations (Wimmer) *De Causis Plantarum* I.1.1: cf. VIII.207(646C) and note *b*. I.20.2: cf. VIII.207(646C). I.21.4: cf. VIII.217(648B). II.1.2–4: cf. XII.717(939C) and note *d*. II.8.2: cf. XI.209(918E–F) and note *a*. II.9.5: IX.23–25(700F) and note *a* on p. 25; cf. IX.331(753A) and note *c*. II.9.7: cf. XI.185(915E) and note *a*. III.1.3–6: cf. XII.173(939D–E). III.1.5: cf. I.81(15E–F). III.2–6: cf. VIII.427(681F). III.21.2: cf. XI.183(915D–E). III.22.2: cf. VIII.277(659A); XI.167(913E) and note *c*. III.23.1–2: cf. XI.167(913E) and note *c*. III.23.4: cf. IX.25(701A). IV.9.1: cf. XI.181–183(915D). IV.9.5: cf. XI.163(913A) and note *c*; XV.163–165(frag.68). IV.11.1–3: cf. XI.181–183(915D). IV.12.1–9: cf. IX.25(701A–B) and note *c*. IV.12.13: cf. IX.21(700C–D) and note *b*. IV.14.3: cf. VIII.277(659A); XI.167(913E) and note *c*; XII.105(929E). V.6.10: cf. VIII.441(684D) and note *b*; XV.95(frag.18) and note *a*. V.15.6: cf. VIII.171(640C); XI.151(911E). VI.2: cf. XIV.207(1110C) and note *b*. VI.4.1: cf. XI.163(913A–B). VI.5.1: cf. IX.75(710E) and note *b*; XIV.79(1096A). VI.10.1: cf. XI.163(913B). VI.14.7–8: cf. VIII.71(623F); X.119(791B). VI.17.1: cf. VIII.85(626B). VI.17.5: cf. XI.205(918B). VI.17.7: cf. VIII.321(664E). VI.18.10: cf. XII.173(939E) and note *e*. VI.20.4: cf. XI.199(917E).

Historia Plantarum I.1.11; 6.5: cf. VIII.321–323(665A). I.9.7: cf. IX.147(723E). II.4.3: cf. IX.25(700F–701A). III.1.3: cf. XV.383(frag.208). III.4.2: cf. XV.383(frag.209) and note *e*. IV.4.1: cf. VIII.219(648C–D). IV.7.1: cf. XII.171–173(939D) and note *a* on p. 173. IV.16.5: cf. VIII.171(640C); XI.151(911E). V.1.3: cf. VIII.277(659A); XII.174(939F) and

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note *b*; XV.155(frag.61). V.6.1: cf. IX.153(724E) and note *b*; XI.125(*Nat.Phén.* 32) and note *b*. V.9.5: cf. VIII.217(648B–C). VIII.1.1: cf. XII.173(939D–E). VIII.1.4: cf. XI.183(915D–E) and note *b*; XII.173(939D–E). VIII.2.6; 3.2: cf. XII.173(939D–E). VIII.6.6: cf. XI.163(913A) and note *c*; XV.163–165(frag.68). VIII.7.6: cf. IX.25(701A). VIII.8.2: cf. XI.153(911F) and note *a*. VIII.8.6–7: cf. IX.27(701C–D). VIII.9.1: cf. XI.183(915D–E). IX.11.3: cf. VII.209(552F–553A); XIII.1.341(1029F).

De Sensu 20: cf. XI.191(916D) and note *a*. 59: cf. XI.225(*Nat.Phén.* 39) and note *b*. 68–83, esp. 72–82: cf. XIV.207(1110C) and note *b*.

De Ventis II.11: cf. XII.165(938E).

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- Theopompus, king of Sparta, 8th cent. B.C.: said that a walled city was a place for women III.123(190A); 327(221F); cf. 269–271(212E); 287–289(215D–E); 381(230C). On having a secure kingdom III.327(221D). On patriotism III.327(221D–E). His retort to an ambassador from Elis who was a Spartan sympathizer III.327(221E). Said that Sparta was saved by its citizens, not its kings III.327(221E); X.253(816E). On lasting honours III.327(221F). Received an oracle that money would bring ruin to Sparta III.447(239F). First made the ephors associates of the kings X.53–55(779E–F) and note *c*.
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- Therippides, guardian of Demosthenes: brought to trial by Demosthenes X.415(844C–D).
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- 263(306A–B). A constant cause of dispute between the Spartans and Argives XI.67(863F).
- Thyreatis, a district of Laconia: fought over by 300 Spartans and 300 Argives IV.261–263(306A–B); cf. XI.33(858D).
- Tiber, central Italy's greatest river: near its mouth Trojan fugitives landed III.481(243E); cf. IV.15–17(265B–C). Crossed by the Roman maidens who were hostages of Porsenna III.515(250C–E). In its waters the Sabine Antro bathed upon instructions of the priest Cornelius IV.11(264D). A ritual in which figures of men called Argives (*Argei*) were thrown from the Pons Sublicius into the Tiber IV.55–57(272B–C). Crossed by Porsenna in an attack upon the Romans IV.259(305E); 271(307D). Once flooded the Forum because of the wrath of Jupiter Tarpeius IV.267(306F). The infants Romulus and Remus were thrown into it IV.311(314F); cf. IV.37(268F); 93(278C); 345–347(320C–E); 349(321A–B). Crossed by the goddess Fortuna IV.331(318A).
- Tiberis (Thymbris), Lucius, a Roman: entrusted his son Rustius and his possessions to Valerius Gestiis, who betrayed the trust IV.293(311D–E).
- Tiberius, a Roman cognomen: abbreviated Ti. IV.155(288D).
- Tiberius Caesar, see Caesar
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- Tibur, town of Latium, the modern Tivoli: where the flute-players of Rome went in protest at their treatment in the city IV.89–91(277E–278A).
- Tigellinus, Gaius (?) Ofonius Tigellinus, prefect of the Praetorian Guard under Nero XV.79(frag.5).
- Tigranes, Armenian prince in Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*: his love for his wife discussed VIII.135(634B).
- Tigranes, king of Armenia, 97–56 B.C.: his battle with Lucullus III.205–207(203A–B). His jealousy of Mithridates IV.367(324D). Surrendered to Pompey IV.439–441(336D).
- Timaea, wife of the Spartan king Agis: seduced by Alcibiades, to whom she bore a son VI.185(467F).
- Timaeus*, dialogue of Plato, q.v., named for its chief speaker, Timaeus of Locri, a Pythagorean (no distinction is made here

- between dialogue and speaker): cited VI.167(464E); VII.311–313(568C–D); 317(569A); 345–347(573C–D); X.129(720A); XIII.1.77(1006B); 159(1012B); 187(1014D); 189(1014E); 199(1016A); 211(1017B–C); 351(1030D). *On the Generation of the Soul in the “Timaeus,”* a work of Plutarch XIII.1.159–345(1012B–1030C); XV.13(*Lamp. Cat.* 65).
- Timaeus, of Tauromenium, Greek historian, c.356–260 B.C.: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIB, 566) T4d: VII.557(605C). F10: cf. XI.111(871B) and note *d*. F36: cf. IV.145(287A) and note *b*. F105: IX.113(717C). F118: VIII.395(676D). F122: cf. VII.49(528E–F).
- Timagenes, of Alexandria, rhetorician and historian, 1st cent. B.C.: lost the friendship of Augustus because of his jesting I.361(68B). An ill-timed jest VIII.139(634E); but this may not be the same man, cf. note *a*.
- Timarchus, a man invited by Metrodorus to join the Epicurean school XIV.249(1117B).
- Timarchus, an Athenian, 7th cent. B.C.: slain by Procles, the tyrant of Epidaurus V.309(403C–E).
- Timarchus, of Chaeroneia, probably a fictitious character: the central figure of the myth in the dialogue *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.365 and note *a*; 369; 459–479(589F–593A).
- Timarchus, son of Arizelus (not Axizelus as listed IV.552), a prominent Athenian politician, 4th cent. B.C.: his wanton ways attacked in a speech by Aeschines IV.521(350B); X.395(840F). *Against Timarchus*, a speech of Aeschines X.393(840E). Committed suicide after being attacked by Aeschines X.395(840F).
- Timarchus, son of the sculptor Praxiteles, 4th–3rd cent. B.C.: with his brother Cephisodotus made wooden statues of the orator Lysurgus and his sons X.411(843F).
- Timesias, of Clazomenae, founder of Thracian Abdera: received an oracle about his colony II.63(96B). Left Abdera when he learned that the people disliked him X.229(812A–B).
- Timocharis, a writer on astronomy: wrote in prose V.305(402F).
- Timocleia, sister of the Theban general Theagenes: adorned by

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- Timocles, Athenian comic poet of the Middle Comedy, 4th cent. B.C.: made fun in his plays of Demosthenes' new-fangled expressions X.419(845B).
- Timocrates, Athenian archon 364/3 B.C. X.415(844C).
- Timocrates, Athenian archon 324/3 B.C. X.421(845E).
- Timocrates, brother of the Epicurean Metrodorus: the enmity of the two brothers led them to publish works against one another XIV.95(1098C–D); 301(1125D); 305(1126C); XV.125(frag.40).
- Timocrates, of Rhodes, early 4th cent. B.C.: sent by the Persian king Artaxerxes to bribe influential Greeks against Sparta III.261(211B) and note c.
- Timoleon, Corinthian general who fought for Syracuse against several tyrants and against the Carthaginians as well, died c.334 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 11): erected an altar at Syracuse to Automatia (Goddess of Accidents) and consecrated his house to the Good Daemon VII.137(542E); X.253(816E). Expelled tyrants and Carthaginians from Syracuse VII.207(552F). Encouraged his men who witnessed a bad omen VIII.395(676D). Joined the conspiracy against his brother Timophanes, who was tyrant of Corinth, and slew him X.209(808A).
- Timoleon, of Elis, 3rd cent. B.C.: husband of Megisto, whose courage helped overthrow the tyrant Aristotimus III.523(252B).
- Timomachus, of Byzantium, a painter, 1st cent. B.C.: painted a picture of Medea slaying her children I.93(18A).
- Timon, brother of Plutarch: the great love between the brothers VI.299(487E). Speaker in *Divine Vengeance* VII.181(548B); 189(549E); 231(556E). Speaker in *Table-Talk* I.2: VIII.25–27(615C–E); 29–33(616C–617A); 35(617C). Present in *Table-Talk* I.3: VIII.45–49(619B–F). Speaker in *Table-Talk* I.5:

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Timon, of Cilicia, not otherwise known: his grandmother, according to Aristotle, used to hibernate for two months of every year IX.199(733C).

Timon, of Phlius, son of Timarchus; sceptic philosopher and poet, c.320–230 B.C.: references and quotations (Diels) Frag.58: VI.51(446B); IX.49(705D) and note *c*; cf. VII.49(529A) and note *d*, critical note 3.

Timothea, wife of Anchurus, who sacrificed himself to save his country IV.265(306F).

Timothea, wife of Medeius, a descendant of the orator Lycurgus X.407(843B).

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Timotheus, of Miletus, dithyrambic poet, c.450–360 B.C.: his lyre reduced to seven strings by one of the Ephors III.437(238C); cf. I.447(84A); III.319(220C); XIV.419(1141C). Hissed by the Athenians but encouraged by Euripides X.141(795D). Sang his first nomes in heroic hexameters XIV.361(1132D). Had a streak of coarseness in him XIV.381(1135C). His style rejected by some singers to the cithara XIV.397(1138B). Increased the seven notes of the lyre XIV.419(1141C); cf. III.437(238C). Ridiculed by Pherecrates XIV.423(1141F). His works studied by Telesias XIV.427(1142C). References and quotations (Page, *PMG*) Frag.778(b): I.113(22A); II.485(170A). 789: I.171(32D); IV.363(323E). 801: III.41(177B); IV.425(334B). 802: VII.117(539C). 803: IV.117(282C–D); VIII.277(659A). 804: XV.375(frag.201).

Timotheus, son of Conon; Athenian general; d. 354 B.C.: praised the simple dinners of Plato at the Academy II.241(127A) and note *a*; VIII.453(686A–B). Considered a lucky general III.105(187B–C) and note *c*; XI.19(856B). Said that he was ashamed that a missile had fallen near him at Samos III.105(187C); for Samian campaign cf. X.375(837C). Ridiculed Chares III.105(187C); X.105(788D–E). Freed Euboea IV.525(350F). Present at Thebes (379 B.C.) during

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- Timoxena, Plutarch's daughter, whose death in infancy is the occasion for his *Consolation to My Wife* VII.601(611D).
- Timoxena, Plutarch's wife: wrote a letter to Aristylla on love of finery II.337(145A) and note *a*. Addressed by Plutarch in his *Consolation to My Wife* VII.575–578; 581–605(608B–612B). Her journey with Plutarch to Delphi in order to settle a dispute between their parents was the occasion for the situation in *The Dialogue on Love* IX.309(749B).
- Tiribazus, Persian satrap, 4th cent. B.C.: resisted arrest until he was told that the king had ordered it II.477(168E). Received the Spartan ambassador Antalcidas, who surrendered the Greeks of Asia Minor III.273(213B).
- Tiryns, city of Argolis: a pear-tree nearby was made into a statue of Hera by Peiras XV.297(frag.158) and note *e*.
- Tisander, father of Isagoras: sacrificed, according to Herodotus, to Carian Zeus XI.45–47(860E).
- Tissaphernes, Persian satrap in southern Asia Minor, 414–395 B.C.: his soft living, luxury, and pretentiousness imitated by Alcibiades I.283–285(52E); cf. VI.457(513B). His dealings with the Spartan Agesilaus III.247–249(209A–B); 251(209C–D).
- Titan(s), pre-Olympian deities: their exploits not unlike those of Egyptian deities V.61(360F); 87(364F); 413(421C). The War of the Titans XII.83(926E) and note *h*. Attacked Dionysus XII.559–561(996C). *War of the Titans with the Gods*, a work of Thamyris XIV.359(1132B). See also the use of the adjective *titanikos* in connection with the soul at V.121(371B), where it is translated “impulsive”; XII.189(942A); 413(975B) and note *h*.
- Tithonus, husband of Eos: immortal but always aged X.127(792E).

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- Tithora, town of Phocis: home of Plutarch's friend Soclarus IX.309(749B).
- Titius, Lucius, a name used by Roman lawyers to designate an unnamed man IV.53(271E).
- Tittheuticus* ("Wet-nurse"), a lost work of Plutarch XV.19(*Lamp.Cat.* 114) and note *b*.
- Titus, a Roman praenomen: abbreviated T. IV.155(288E).
- Titus, see Caesar
- Tityus, son of Gaea or of Zeus and Elare, punished in the Underworld: a creature devoid of reason XII.219(945B).
- Tlepolemus, son of Heracles: honoured by Poemander for having assisted in his purification IV.221(299D).
- Tlesimachus, son of Peisistratus of Orchomenus: privy to the plot which led to his father's death IV.303(313C).
- Tolieix, Ebius, a Roman: banished his wife for murdering his illegitimate son IV.305(313F–314A).
- Tolmides, Athenian admiral, 5th cent. B.C.: his circumnavigation of the Peloponnese described by Thucydides IV.493(345D).
- Tolucer, see Papirius
- Topics of Aristotle*, a lost work of Plutarch XV.13(*Lamp.Cat.* 56) and note *b*.
- Torebus, an early musician: the first, according to some, to use the Lydian mode XIV.385(1136C).
- Torquatus, see Valerius
- Tosibis, Tosobis, variant readings for Trosobius V.413(421D), critical note 7.
- Tosiopians, one division of the Galatians of Asia Minor: their tetrarch Poredorix detected in a plot against Mithridates and executed III.559(259A–B) and critical note 3.
- Trajan, see Caesar
- Tralles, Trallian(s), city of Thrace: defeated in battle by the Spartan Agesilaus III.263(211C–D). Why they call vetch "purifier" IV.235(302A–B). Home of Chaeremonianus VIII.175(641B) and note *b*.
- Trebonius, a Roman youth in the army of Marius: killed Marius'

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- nephew Lusius for attempting to make an indecent assault on him III.201(202B–C).
- Treres, a people of Thrace: invaded and plundered Ionia IV.405(330D).
- Triballians, a people of Thrace: in a battle with the Macedonians they wounded Philip IV.409(331B). Revolted against the Macedonians after the death of Philip IV.471(342C).
- Trimeles or Trimeres (“Three-tuned” or “Three-membered”), a musical nome: invented by Terpander XIV.361(1132D). So named because of its modulation XIV.371(1134B).
- Trioditis (“Goddess of Three Ways”), an epithet of Hecate XII.159(937F).
- Triphyllians, a mythical people invented by Euhemerus V.57(360B).
- Tripodiscioi, a division of the Megarian citizenry IV.197(295B).
- Triptolemus, of Eleusis, instructed by Demeter, taught mankind agriculture: went throughout Greece sowing beneficent grain X.323(829B). Part of the initiation at Eleusis XV.103(frag.24).
- Trisimachus, a Greek historian of unknown date: the third book of his *Founding of Cities* cited IV.267(307A).
- Tritogeneia, an epithet of Athena: interpreted by the Pythagoreans to mean “Third-born” V.177(381F).
- Triton, a river emptying into Lake Copais in Boeotia: its nymphs officiated at the fake marriage of Zeus, who sought to trick Hera into returning to him XV.293(frag.157, 6).
- Tritons, mermen, sons of Poseidon and Amphitrite: so named because Poseidon is associated with the Third Region V.177(381F).
- Troad, the region in the north-west corner of Asia Minor: home of the philosopher Glycon (or Lycon) VII.555(605B).
- Trochaïos (“Trochaic”), a musical nome: established by Terpander XIV.361(1132D).
- Troezen(e), city of Argolis: home of Ardalus, a flute-player and priest of the Ardalian Muses II.369(149F–150A); cf. XIV.365(1133A). Home of Ardalus, forefather of the flute-player and the one who established worship of the Ardalian

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Muses IV.369(150A). Where Hippolytus fled to hunt and escape the passion of Phaedra IV.305(314A).

Troglodytes (Trogodytes: see s.v. in *Oxford Classical Dictionary*), a primitive people of "Ethiopia," i.e. south of Egypt: visited by Cleombrotus the Spartan V.353(410A). All but burned to a cinder by the sun which stands in the zenith for only one moment of one day at the solstice XII.161(938A). Their land (Troglodytis; translated "Ethiopia") comes down to the sea and is barren and treeless because of the dryness XII.171(939D). Know no other food but flesh XII.347(964A). Troilus, servant of Hesiod: slain at the same time as Hesiod; his body thrown into the sea and later washed ashore II.437–439(162D).

Troilus, son of Priam: shed fewer tears than did Priam (Callimachus) II.169(113F).

Troilus, the name of a rock projecting out of the river Daphnus: so named because Troilus, the servant of Hesiod, was caught by the rock II.439(162D).

Trojan Women, tragedy of Euripides, q.v.: cited I.147(28A).

Trojans, see Troy

Trophoniads, devotees of the oracle of Trophonius, q.v., at Udora in Boeotia: belonged to the better class of spirits XII.213(944E) and note *e*.

Trophonius, brother of Agamedes, a Boeotian oracular god whose shrine was at Lebadeia (but cf. XII.213(944E), where Trophoniads in Udora are mentioned): built with his brother a temple at Delphi, and both received their reward when they died six days later II.145–147(109A–B); XV.247–249(frag.133). Timarchus' descent into the oracle's crypt VII.461(590A); 477(592E). Theophanes wanted to consult the oracle about a husband for his daughter X.5(772A) and note *b*. *On the Descent into the Cave of Trophonius*, a lost work of Plutarch XV.25(*Lamp.Cat.* 181).

Troscius, Lucius, father of Florentia: ordered his daughter, who had been violated by Calpurnius, to be thrown into the sea IV.297(312C).

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Trosobius, a ruler of the Solymi: slain by Cronus, who fled to some unknown place V.413(421D) and critical note 7.

Troy (Ilium), Trojan(s), city in the Troad in Asia Minor (occurrences of *Τροία* etc. are listed first, followed by occurrences of *Ἰλιον*, regardless of their translation): sent a deputation to the Thracian king at the time of the Trojan War III.23(174C). Story of the Trojan women in Italy III.481(243E–244A); IV.15–17(265B–C). Attacked by Heracles, who encountered a storm shortly after leaving IV.247(304C). Visited by Alexander the Great IV.411(331D). Zoroaster lived five thousand years before the Trojan War V.113(369E). The Romans were their descendants V.287(399C). The Locrians sent maidens annually to Troy VII.237(557D) and note *c*. The Trojan War considered an act of folly by Herodotus XI.21(856F). The Trojan War, according to Euripides, was caused by the gods to reduce the multitude of men XIII.2.541(1049B). The Trojan War a great slaughter and carnage XIII.2.541(1049C).

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Ilium: the story of those who escaped the capture of Ilium and settled in Italy III.481(243E–244A). The Palladium rescued from Athena's shrine in Ilium by Ilus IV.283(309F). After the sack of Ilium Diomedes was shipwrecked on the Libyan coast IV.291(311B–C). After the capture of Ilium Agamemnon returned home and was slain by his wife IV.311(315A). The taking of Troy painted by Polygnotus V.489(436B). *Sack of Ilium*, a poem by Demodocus of Corcyra XIV.359(1132B).

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- Trumpeter (Salpictes)*, a statue by an unknown artist (but Pliny refers to one by Antidotus, *N.H.* XXXIV.55 and one by Epigonus, *N.H.* XXXIV.88) X.271(820B).
- Trypho(n), medical friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* III.1: VIII.205(646A); 211–217(646F–648A). Speaker in *Table-Talk* III.2: VIII.217(648B); 219(648D); 221(648F–649A). Speaker in *Table-Talk* V.8: VIII.435(683C–D). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.14: IX.275(744F–745A).
- Tubero, Quintus Aelius, son-in-law of Aemilius Paullus: received a silver goblet from Paullus III.177(198C).
- Tullus Hostilius, see Hostilius
- Tuscinus, son of Mars and Silvia: died when his mother burnt the spear-shaft on which his life depended IV.295(312A–B).
- Tusculanaria, see Valeria
- Tuxium, chief city of the Samnites: sacked by Fabius Fabricianus IV.311(315A) and note *b*.
- Twelve Gods, Altar of, at Athens: nearby was a statue of Demosthenes X.429(847A) and note *b*.
- Tybi, the name of an Egyptian month: on the seventh of the month was celebrated the “Coming of Isis from Phoenicia” V.123(371D).
- Tydeus, father of Diomedes VII.125(540F); IX.239(739C); X.219(810B).
- Tyliphus, see Gyliphus
- Tyndares, of Sparta, a Platonist, contemporary of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.1: IX.111(717A); 115–119(717E–718B) and note *d* on p.115; cf. 175(728E). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.2: IX.119–125(718B–719C).
- Tyndareus, husband of Leda: father of Castor and Polydeuces V.437(426C); VI.293(486B); VIII.153(637B) and note *b*; X.117(790D).
- Tynnichus, of Sparta, father of Thrasybulus: honoured his dead son with an epigram III.411(235A).
- Typhon, monster of Greek mythology, identified with the Egyptian god Set(h): associated with the ass II.373(150F) and note *a*; V.73–75(362F); 77(363C–D); 123(371C); XV.219(frag.107).
- Typhons, monsters of Greek mythology II.495(171D);

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IV.467(341E); XIV.261(1119B–C) and note *d*. A Greek word V.9(351F). Because of him priests abstain from fish V.19(353D); cf. IX.177(729A). Tore Osiris to pieces and scattered his body V.21–23(354A); 45(357F–358A); 89(365C); 103(368A); 131(373A); 141(375A). Born on the third of the intercalated days won by Hermes from Selene V.33(355F). Son of Cronus V.33(356A). Husband of Nephthys V.33(356A); 93–95(366C); 141(375B). Slew Osiris by a trick and launched his coffin into the sea V.35–39(356B–E). Feared by Nephthys V.39(356F). His enmity with Horus V.45–49(358A–E); 77(363C–D); 97–99(367A–C); 105(368D); 131–135(373A–E). His soul is the Bear constellation V.53(359D). Has a red complexion V.55(359E); 75(363B); 81(364B). Considered by some to be a demigod V.59–61(360D–E). Tale of his Egyptian exploits similar to some in Greek mythology V.61(360F); cf. 413(421C). Paid the penalty for his wicked deeds V.65–67(361D). Son of Alcaeus, according to the Phrygian writings V.71(362B). Sacrifices to him V.73–75(362E–F); 171(380D–F); cf. 55(359D). A daemonic power, according to the Pythagoreans V.75(363A); cf. 59–61(360D–E). Father of Hierosolymus and Judaeus, according to some V.77(363D). Identified by some with the sea V.77(363D–E); 81(364A). Salt is the “spume of Typhon” V.79(363E). His name given by the priests to all that is dry, fiery and arid V.81(364A); 109(369A); 151(376F). Learned of the union of Osiris and Nephthys V.93(366B). Considered the power of drought V.93(366C–D). Once held sway over Osiris’ domain V.99(367A). Identified with the solar disc and the solar world V.101(367C–D); 107(368D–E); 125–127(372A–B); 129(372E). Called Seth by the Egyptians V.101(367D–E); 121(371B); 147(376A). Identified by some with the earth’s shadow V.109(368F); cf. 135(373E). A personification of all that is destructive in nature V.109(369A); 121(371B); 143(375C); 149(376C–D); 151(376F–377A); 169(380C). Meaning of his name V.121–123(371B–C); 147(376B). Bebon either one of his companions or Typhon himself V.121(371C); 147(376B). Associated with the ass, crocodile, and

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- hippopotamus V.123(371C–E). Identified with Tartarus V.137(374C). Called by the Egyptians Seth, Bebon, and Smu, qq.v. V.147(376B). Iron called the bone of Typhon by Manetho V.147–149(376B–C). The Olympians, in fear of him, fled to Egypt and disguised themselves as animals V.167(379E–F). Assigned the greatest number of animals V.171(380E). Occupied Delphi XII.219(945B).
- Tyre, Tyrian(s), Phoenician city: put chains upon their images IV.97(279A). Its walls battered down by Alexander the Great IV.453(339A). Gave firstfruits to Agenorides VIII.211(647A).
- Tyro, wife of Cretheus: seen by Odysseus in the Underworld VI.477(516B).
- Tyrrhenians, see Etruscans
- Tyrrhenus, of Sardis: his enmity with Pardalas almost destroyed Sardis X.297(825D).
- Tyrtaeus, elegiac poet, 7th cent. B.C.: made a citizen of Sparta III.381–383(230D) and note *a*. Called “a good man to whet the wits of the young” III.417(235F); XII.319(959A) and note *d*. References and quotations (West, *IEG*) Frag.10.31; 11.21: X.105(788D). 14: XIII.2.465(1039E).
- Tyrtaeus, of Mantinea, musician, 4th cent. B.C.: avoided the chromatic genus and many other musical techniques current in his day XIV.395(1137F).

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- Udora, a place in Boeotia, not otherwise known: the spirits of its oracle were called Trophoniads XII.213(944E) and note *e*, critical note 4.
- Upsilon, letter of the Greek alphabet: forms a diphthong with alpha only when it follows that letter IX.229(737F).
- Urania, one of the Muses, q.v.: concerned with the heavenly bodies IX.283(746B) and note *d*. Together with Calliope and Clio, she is pleased with those who pollute speech for money X.37(777D).
- Uranios (“Heavenly”), Greek name for one of the two Loves IX.397(764B).

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- Uranus ("Heaven"), father of Cronus: maimed with a sickle by Cronus (Hesiod) IV.73(275A); cf. V.413(421D).
Utica, city of North Africa: where the younger Cato committed suicide X.63(781D).

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- Valentinus, see Petronius
Valeria, daughter of Publicola: how she and Cloelia won the respect of Porsenna III.513–517(250A–F).
Valeria Luperca, a maiden of Falerii: how she instituted a ritual IV.309(314D).
Valeria Tuscularia, daughter of Valerius: fell in love with her father as Smyrna had done IV.289–291(311A–B).
Valerius, father of Tuscularia: committed suicide when he discovered that he had impregnated his daughter IV.289–291(311A–B).
Valerius, Lucius Valerius Flaccus, cos. 195 B.C. with the elder Cato: neighbour and friend of the elder Cato, whose political career he launched XV.141(frag.49) and note c.
Valerius, Publius Valerius Laevinus, cos. 280 B.C.: defeated (280 B.C.) by Pyrrhus III.157(194F).
Valerius, Publius Valerius Publicola, cos. 509–507, 504 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life* XV.9(*Lamp. Cat.* 4): his daughter Valeria fled from Porsenna but was returned by the Romans III.515(250C–E). First made the temple of Saturn a treasury IV.75(275B). Moved his home from the Capitoline hill IV.137(285F).
Valerius Antias, Greek historian, 1st cent. B.C.: his version (Frag.12 Peter) of how Servius Tullius was divinely signified as the future king of Rome IV.361(323C–D).
Valerius Conatus, an augur: obeyed a vision and was swallowed up by the earth IV.269(307B).
Valerius Gestius, son-in-law of Lucius Tiberis: slew the son of Tiberis who had been entrusted to him IV.293(311D–E).
Valerius Soranus, a Roman who revealed the name of the tutelary deity of Rome and died IV.95(278F).

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Valerius Torquatus, a Roman general in the war against the Etruscans: banished to Corsica for his outrages against an Etruscan maiden IV.277–279(308F–309A).

Valgius, Gaius Valgius Rufus, cos. 12 B.C., poet and writer on various learned subjects: reference (Funaioli) Frag.1: cf. IV.103(280A).

Varro, Marcus Terentius Varro, antiquarian and grammarian, 116–27 B.C.: references and quotations: *De Lingua Latina* (Kent, L.C.L.) V.45: cf. IV.55–57(272B–C). V.61: cf. IV.7(263E). V.143: cf. IV.49(271A). Fragments (Funaioli) 102, 137, 149: cf. IV.91–93(278B–C). 210: IV.55–57(272B). 417: IV.151(288B).

In addition, the following references should be listed as fragments: on the reason for five torches at Roman marriages IV.9(263F). On the cattle horns in Diana's temple on the Aventine IV.11(264D). On the custom of admitting those falsely reported dead to their homes only through the roof IV.13(264E). On sons accompanying a parent's body to the grave with head covered, while daughters go uncovered and with hair unbound IV.27(267B). On why no dog is ever seen in Hercules' enclosure IV.137(285E). On marriage on public holidays IV.157(289A). See also IV.77(275E) and note *b*, where Varro is the probable source for the discussion of the Roman festival *Veneralia*.

Vatinius, Publius, trib. pleb. 59 B.C.: the false report of his death and Cicero's reaction III.217(205A–B).

Veii, Veians, city of Etruria: the last Etruscan city captured by Romulus IV.87(277C–D) and note *e*. Where Camillus was chosen dictator by the Romans after the defeat at the river Allia IV.369(324E).

Veneralia, festival at Rome, according to Plutarch: why a great quantity of wine is poured out from the temple of Venus IV.77(275E), note *b*, and critical note 1 for the conjecture *Vinalia*.

Venus, see Aphrodite, Phosphorus

Verres, Gaius, governor of Sicily, 73–70 B.C., who was prosecuted by Cicero: mocked by Cicero for having a corrupt son

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- III.217(204F). Defended by Hortensius, who received a silver sphinx as a fee III.219(205B–C).
- Vespasian, see Caesar
- Vesta, see Hestia
- Vestal Virgins, priestesses of Vesta: two stories which show how easily a Vestal's reputation for chastity could be tarnished II.23–25(89E–F). The conviction of three Vestals charged with having lovers IV.127(284A–C). The reasons for their special punishment IV.143–145(286E–287A). The three steps in their service X.141(795D–E).
- Vesuvius, volcano on the Bay of Naples: its eruption foretold by Sibyl V.281–283(398E); VII.291(566E) and note *f*.
- Vetutius Barrus, a Roman knight, convicted of corrupting a Vestal Virgin IV.127(284B) and note *a*, critical note 3.
- Via Sacra, at Rome: site of a peculiar ritual IV.145(287A).
- Vibius Pansa, see Pansa
- Victory (Nike), Greek goddess: a name given by some to the Egyptian goddess Nephthys V.33(355F). Helped the Greeks repel the Medes XI.123(873B) and note *c*.
- Vicus Patricius*, a street in Rome which branched off from the Subura and ran north to the Porta Viminalis: its shrine of Diana forbidden to men IV.9–11(264C).
- Vienna, city of Gaul, the modern Vienne: sent pitch-flavoured wine to Rome VIII.393(676C).
- Vinalia*, see *Veneralia*
- Virgo ("Virgin"), constellation: before its feet is the star of Janus IV.273(308A).
- Virtus* ("Virtue"), Roman goddess: her temple built at Rome by Scipio Numantinus IV.335(318D); cf. IV.357(322C). Temple of Virtue and Honour built by Marcellus IV.335(318E); cf. 357(322C).
- Viscata* ("Smeared"), an epithet of Fortuna ("Fowler's Fortune") IV.113(281E).
- Visit to the Dead*, a painting by Nicias XIV.63(1093E); cf. IV.497(346A); X.93(786B–C).
- Vitellius, see Caesar
- Voconius, Quintus Voconius Naso, judge at the trial of

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Cluentius in 66 B.C.: mocked by Cicero for having three ugly daughters III.219(205C).

Volsci, a people of Italy: their attack on Rome led by Coriolanus repelled IV.337(318F).

Volucer, see Papirius

Vulcan, see Hephaestus

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War (*Polemos*), personified: the father of Alala (Pindar) IV.515(349C); VI.277(483D). A name applied to Nature by Empedocles and Heraclitus XII.351(964D–E).

War of the Titans with the Gods, a poem attributed to Thamyris XIV.359(1132B). See also Titans.

Wise Men, the Seven: those included on the list II.347. *The Dinner of the Seven Wise Men*, a work of Plutarch II.346–347; 349–449(146B–164D); XV.19(*Lamp. Cat.* 110). Several of them visited Egypt and received instruction from priests V.25–27(354D–F). Were originally five in number until Cleobulus and Periander forced their way into the group V.205(385D–F). The “E” at Delphi associated with them V.207(386A). Called Sophists VI.247(478C) and note *d*; cf. XI.29(857F) and note *c*. Maligned by Herodotus XI.29–31(857F–858B). Thales the first of the Seven XII.389(971B). In addition to those named above, see Anacharsis, Bias, Chilon, Epimenides, Myson, Peisistratus, Pherecydes, Pittacus, Solon.

Works and Days, the poem of Hesiod: cited IX.221(736E). *Commentary on Hesiod's Works and Days*, a lost work of Plutarch, from which numerous fragments have survived XV.104–109; 109–225(frgs.25–112).

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Xanthians, a people of Lycia: aided by Bellerophon whom they refused to honour until forced to do so III.505(248D).

Xanthippe, wife of Socrates: endured by Socrates, who felt that

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- Xanthippus, father of Pericles: did not live to hear his son harangue the people VI.351(496F). Father of Pericles X.361(835C).
- Xanthippus, son of Pericles: his death and Pericles' reaction II.195(118E).
- Xanthus, river at Troy: matched in battle against Hephaestus by Homer XII.257(950E–F) and note *b*.
- Xenaenetus, a general, not otherwise known: his rejoinder to those who accused him of cowardice X.185–187(803D).
- Xenias, an Athenian archon, according to "Plutarch" X.445(850B) and note *c*.
- Xenios ("God of Hospitality"), an epithet of Zeus, q.v. VII.555(605A); IX.411(766C); XV.133(frag.46).
- Xenocles, of Delphi, an Epicurean acquaintance of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* II.2: VIII.141–143(635A–C).
- Xenocles, of Sparta, 4th cent. B.C.: seized by the Thessalians to whom he was sent as an emissary by Agesilaus III.263–265(211E).
- Xenocrates, disciple of Plato and head of the Academy 339–314 B.C.: joked about his own slowness in school I.255(47E). Converted Polemon I.379(71E). Led an inactive life II.281(135C). Advised by Plato to sacrifice to the Muses II.319(141F) and note *a*; IX.429(769D). Refused money from Alexander III.67(181E); IV.411(331E); 419(333B); cf. III.57(179F–180A) and note *b*; XIII.2.495(1043D). Criticized by the Spartan king Eudamidas III.137(192A); 319–321(220D). Praised by Eudamidas III.321(220E). Said that it makes no difference whether it is the feet or the eyes that we set within another's house VI.503–505(521A). Recommended a worthless man to Polyperchon VII.71–73(533C). Left the Academy only one day a year, to attend performances of new tragedies at the *Dionysia* VII.543–545(604C). Was certainly no gourmet VIII.343(668C). A fellow student of Procles in the Academy VIII.401(677B). Rescued from a tax-collector by the ora-

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References and quotations (Heinze) Frag.2: VI.85(452D). 3: VI.53(446E); cf. XIV.295(1124E). 5: VII.315(568E); 469(591B); IX.277(745B–C) and note *c*; XII.219–221(945C) and note *b*. 11: IX.197(733A). 18: XIII.1.91–93(1007F). 23: V.387(416C–D). 24: V.59–61(360D); cf. 391(417B); 393(417E); 399(419A). 25: V.63(361B); cf. V.391(417C). 31: XIV.295(1124E). 52: XIV.215(1111D). 54: XIII.1.171(1013A–B). 56: XII.205–207(943E–F). 60: XIII.1.87(1007C). 68: XIII.1.87(1007C); 163(1012D). 78: XIII.2.739(1069E). 92: XIII.2.705(1065A). 94: XIII.2.733(1069A). 96: I.209(38B); cf. IX.53(706C). 97: XV.151(frag.57). 99: XII.559(996A). 105: XV.207(frag.99).

Xenocrite, of Cumae: her part in the overthrow of the tyrant Aristodemus III.573–577(261E–262D).

Xenocritus, of Locri in Italy, an early musician: involved in the second organization of music at Sparta XIV.373(1134B–C). Composed paeans XIV.373(1134C); cf. 375(1134E). Composed pieces on heroic themes involving action, hence called by some dithyrambs XIV.375(1134E–F). Younger than Thaletas, according to Glaucus XIV.375(1134F).

Xenodamus, of Cythera, an early musician: involved in the second organization of music at Sparta XIV.373(1134B–C). Composed paeans but, according to Pratinas, composed not paeans but hyporchemes XIV.373(1134C).

Xenon, of Chaeroneia, elder brother of Athenodorus: treated kindly by his brother even after cheating him of most of his estate VI.279–281(484A–B).

Xenophanes, of Colophon, philosopher and poet, 6th cent. B.C.:

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A13: II.495(171E); V.163(379B-C); IX.393(763C-D);

cf. III.369(228E) and note *d*. A16: VII.59(530F).

A17: XIII.2.861(1084E). A22: XV.333(frag.179, 5).

A32: XV.331(frag.179, 4). B34.1, 2: I.91(17E-F).

B35: IX.283(746B).

Xenophon, Athenian historian and soldier, c.430-c.354 B.C.: sanctioned affection between men I.55(11E). Read by some only for the purity of his Attic style I.423(79D). His calm acceptance of the news that his son was dead II.197(118F-119A); cf. III.467(242A-B) and note *b*. The charm and influence of his writings II.339(145C); cf. XIV.59-61(1093B). Befriended by Agesilaus III.267(212B). Wrote under the pseudonym Themistogenes IV.495(345E). Lived until old age as an exile at Scillus VII.543(503B) and note *f*; 557(605C). A pupil of Isocrates cf. X.375(837C) and note *b*, critical note 1. Knew the orator Demosthenes, since his *Hellenica* ended with the battle of Mantinea X.421(845E).

References and quotations: *Agesilaus* 1.7: III.259-261(211A). 1.10: III.247-249(209A-B). 1.24: III.249(209B). 1.28: III.249(209C). 1.36: III.261(211A-B). 2.2-5: III.265(211F). 2.7: III.133(191D); 283-285(215A). 2.9-16: III.265-267(212A). 2.16: III.267(212C); cf. 287(215D). 4: I.163(31C); X.213(809B). 4.6: III.251(209D). 5.2-3: III.253(209F-210A). 5.3: III.259(210E-F). 5.4: I.163(31C); 431(81A); III.251(209D-E). 7.4: III.131(191A-B); 265(211F). 8.3: III.275-277(213D-E) and note *a* on page 277. 8.4: I.419(78D); III.129(190F); 275(213C); VII.151(545A). 9.1, 2: cf. X.285(823A-B). 9.5: III.253(209F-210A). 9.6: III.267(212B) and note *d*. 11.4: III.245(208D). 11.5: I.299(55D). 11.15: X.85(784E-F).

Anabasis I.7.4: cf. II.327(143C) and note *a*; III.19(173E). I.8.11: cf. II.327(143C) and note *a*. II.3.15: cf. II.271(133C). II.6.11: I.365(69A); VIII.53(620E). III.1.4: X.259(817E). III.1.31: cf. VIII.121(631D) and note *b*. III.2.12:

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XI.57(862B-C). III.4.42: cf. IX.201(733F). IV.5.9:
VIII.499(694D) and note *d*. V.3.6: cf. III.267(212A).

Apology 32: cf. VI.369(499F).

Cynegeticus I.18: cf. XII.319(959F) and note *f*. 5.4:
XI.201(917F) and note *d*. 5.33: XIV.81(1096C). 10.17: cf.
XI.193(917A). 12.1 ff.: cf. XII.319(959F) and note *f*.

Cyropaedia I.4.4: VI.463(514B); VIII.125(632C). I.4.14: cf.
III.17(173D) and note *h*. I.6.3: VI.169(465B). I.6.8: cf.
III.13(172E) and note *c*. I.6.11: cf. II.7(86E). I.6.24: cf.
X.285(823A). II.1.28: I.15(3D). II.2.28 f.: VIII.123(632A).
II.3.2: I.39(8D). III.1.36, 41, 43: VIII.135(634B) and note *a*.
IV.1.3: IV.67(273F); cf. III.421(236E) and note *c*. IV.6.11:
XIV.61(1093C). V.1.2: I.451(84F). V.1.2-18: XIV.61(1093C).
V.1.8: I.163(31C); cf. VI.509(521F-522A). V.1.16:
VIII.423(681C); XV.261(frag.138). V.2.18: VIII.109-
111(629E-F). V.5.5 ff.: I.369(69F). VI.1.31: I.451(84F).
VI.1.31-51: XIV.61(1093C). VI.4.2-11: XIV.61(1093C).
VII.1.17: cf. VII.151(545B). VII.3.3-16 (esp. 14):
XIV.61(1093C). VII.5.11: IX.153(724E-F); XI.215(*Nat. Phen.*
32) and note *b*. VII.5.83: cf. III.13(172E) and note *c*.
VIII.1.34-36: cf. XII.319(959F) and note *f*.
VIII.2.2: cf. X.285(823A). VIII.2.10 ff.: cf. X.267(819C).
VIII.4.21: VIII.131(633B-C). VIII.5.21: cf. III.493(246B).
VIII.6.22: I.419(78D); VI.369(499A-B); VII.551(604C).

De re equestri 5.8: IX.337(754A).

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I.6.15: XIV.105(1100B). I.6.32: III.333(222E-F); cf.
V.277(397E) and note *a*. I.7.8 ff.: cf. VI.373(499F).
II.3.30: cf. X.291(824B). II.3.36: cf. II.21(89C) and note *d*.
II.3.39: cf. XII.571(998B). II.3.40: cf. X.347 note *d*.
II.3.54-56: cf. II.125(105B). II.3.56: cf. XII.573(998B).
II.4.2: cf. IV.493(345D). II.4.43: cf. X.239(814B).
III.1.2: cf. IV.495(345E). III.4.5 ff.: III.247-249(209A-B).
III.4.7-10: cf. X.197(805F). III.4.8: VII.73-75(533E-F).
III.4.15: III.249(209B). III.4.19: III.249(209C).
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 IV.2.22: cf. III.289–291(215F). IV.3.1: III.265(211F).
 IV.3.3–9: III.265(211F). IV.3.15–20: III.265–267(212A).
 IV.3.16: III.265–267(212A). IV.8.10: III.273(213B).
 V.2.32: cf. X.207(807E–F). V.3.7: cf. VI.129(459A–B).
 V.4.1–13: cf. VII.373–509(575B–598F) and notes *passim*; cf.
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 note *e*; cf. VII.387(577C). V.4.19 ff.: cf. X.207(807F). VI.4.7:
 XI.23(856F) and note *b*; cf. X.11–17(773B–774D). VI.4.9: cf.
 V.277(397E) and note *a*. VI.4.35–37: cf. III.543(256A).
 VII.1.38: cf. IV.471(342B). VII.5: cf. IV.497(346B). VII.5.10:
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 XIV.65(1094A). I.2.61: cf. X.287(823E). I.3.6: II.29(124D–E);
 VI.459(513D); 509(521F); VIII.303–305(661F). I.4.6: cf.
 II.35(91F). I.6: X.345(832C). I.6.5: cf. X.347 note *d*. I.6.10:
 cf. II.415(158C). II.1.21–34 (esp. 22): cf. IV.329(317C–D)
 and note *a*. II.1.31: VII.117(539D); X.95(786E).
 II.3.4: cf. I.15(3D). II.3.18–19: cf. VI.251(478F).
 III.2.2: cf. IV.409(331C). III.9.8: cf. VII.107(538E).
 III.11.7: cf. IX.357(757E). IV.3.14: cf. VI.483(517B).
 IV.4.9: cf. XII.53(922F) and note *c*.

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 V.321(405C–D). 8.19, 20: VI.475(515E). 12.20: I.45(9D).

Spartan Constitution 1.5: III.365(228A–B). 1.6: cf.
 III.365(228A). 2.3: III.439(238F). 2.4: III.429(237B). 2.5–6:
 cf. III.433(237E–238A) and note *b*. 2.6–9: III.431–
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 III.429–431(237C). 2.12–14: III.429(237B–C). 3.3:
 III.439(238E). 4.3: cf. III.385(231B). 5.7: III.427–429(237A).
 6.1–3: cf. III.393(232B). 6.2: III.431(237D–E). 6.3–4: cf.
 III.439(238F). 7.1–6: cf. III.279(214A); 445(239D–E).
 7.5–6: III.355–357(226B–D). 12.5: III.369(228D).
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 15.6: cf. III.299(217C).

Symposium VIII.7(612D); 13(613D) and note *b*;
 111(630A); cf. VIII.455(686D); IX.75(710D). 1.11 etc.:

IX.73(710C). 1.13: IX.71(709E–F). 2.3: V.297(401C); IX.89(713C); 319(751A). 2.10: II.29(90E). 2.11: V.297(401C). II.15 ff.: II.229(124E); IX.81(711E). II.18: II.259(130F). 2.22: V.297(401C). 3.8: cf. X.41(778C) and note *c*. 3.11: III.271(212F) and note *c*; cf. IV.511(348E). 4.19: VIII.123–125(632B) and note *d*. 4.28: cf. XV.259(frag.137). 4.37: cf. VII.11(524A–B) and note *c*. 4.48: XIV.123–125(1103B). 4.61 ff.: VIII.127(632E). 8.32: cf. IX.379(761B). 9.5: V.297(401C). 9.7: VIII.245(653C); IX.83(712C).

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